The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

EDITION FOR EUROPE. PER ENGLISH MAIL.

No. 2013—Eighth Year. BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1868. Circulation 3000

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor, .. 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 "
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY
For balances in our favor .. .. 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 "
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper " "
Do. do. do. gold " "
Do. 30 days' do. paper " "
Do. do. do. gold " "
Fixed deposits from " "

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

an. 1, 1868.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Royal Mail Steampacket
"ARNO,"
J. BRUCE, Commander,

Will leave this Port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro,

ON THE 27TH OCTOBER. 1868.

At Rio de Janeiro, the "Arno" will meet with and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packets Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz.:—Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent [Cape de Verd Islands], Lisbon, and Southampton.

☞ Passengers by this Vessel are requested to embark before FOUR, p.m., on the abovenamed Day, as the "Arno" will leave precisely at that hour.

*** CARGO will, in future, be Received on Board the "Arno" for Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

The Royal Mail Steampacket Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their Rates of Passage:—

FARES:

First-class to Southampton,...£35 and upwards,
Ditto, " Lisbon, ...£35, Ditto.
Specie: One-Half per Cent.

RETURN TICKETS granted at the above Rates available for TWELVE Months.

A Deduction of ONE-SIXTH made to Families Paying the Higher Rates, when such equal or exceed Four Adult Passages.

☞ RETURN TICKETS are now Issued to RIO DE JANEIRO, available for THREE Months, with an Abatement of 25 per Cent.

For further particulars, apply to
ABRAHAM ROBINSON,
104,xp,a14 No. 77, Calle 25 de Mayo.

RIVER PLATE
TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Chief Offices:
CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO.
Central Station:
87 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.

MAIN LINE:
Buenos Ayres, | San José,
Colonia, | Montevideo,
Rosario, B. O.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH:
Plaza Constitucion, | Donselaar,
South Barracas, | Ferrari,
Lomas de Zamora, | Jeppener,
Glew, | Altamirano,
San Vicente, | Gándara,
Chascomus.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH:
Retiro, | San Isidro,
Belgrano, | San Fernando,
Olivos, | Tigre.

MAIN LINE TARIFF:—
Ten Words, exclusive of Address, $50 m/c., or $f.2.
For every additional Ten Words, $25 m/c., or $f.1.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF:—
Ten Words, exclusive of Address, from Central Telegraph Station, 87 Calle Cangallo, to Plaza Constitucion..... $10 m/c.
From Central Telegraph Station to the South Barracas..... $15 m/c.
From Central Telegraph Station to the other Stations on the Line..... $25 m/c.
☞ Half of the Original Rates for every additional Ten Words.

Messages delivered Free within Three Squares from the Plaza Constitucion, and Six Squares from South Barracas, and for every square beyond this distance One Paper Dollar. Special Delivery Rates for other Stations to be fixed upon at the time of receiving for transmission.

The above Rates will be added to the Company's Charges made for Telegrams to or from the Banda Oriental; also to Stations on the Northern Railway.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF:
From Buenos Ayres to the Tigre, &c., and vice versa, Ten Words ..... $20 m/c.
Every additional Ten Words..... $10 m/c.
From the Tigre, or other Stations on the Northern Railway, to Montevideo, or Stations in the Banda Oriental, Ten Words ..... $70 m/c.
Every additional Ten Words ..... $35 m/c.

HOURS OF BUSINESS:
Week-Days (including Feast), ..8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Sundays, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Messages for Mail Steamers taken on the Morning of the departure of the Mails from Montevideo for Rio and Europe.

By Order,
JOHN OLDHAM,
Superintendent and Engineer.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE; SIGHT DRAFTS.

Drafts at Sight, for Large or Small Amounts, can be obtained from
WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN,
on the following places:—
LONDON,
UNITED STATES,
ANTWERP,
PARIS,
GENOA,
AND ALL BRANCHES OF
NATIONAL BANK, IRELAND.
WANKLYN & CO.,
104 San Martin.
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864. 20,xp,d3

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK
(LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorised Capital .....£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital .....£1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1868.....£145,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London, | Hamburg,
Dublin, | Genoa,
Liverpool, | Rio de Janeiro,
Paris, | Montevideo,
Antwerp, | Rosario & Cordoba.

All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland.

J. H. GREEN.
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1, 1868.

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies in account current, } 4 per cent.
On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 6 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal, } 6 "

CHARGED.

For Discounts a minimum of 9 per cent.
On debit balances in account current in both currencies, } 12 per cent.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1, 1868.

THE
ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
Established in this City,

Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

Directors—
Thomas Armstrong, President.
Jacob Parraviani, Vice-President.
Francisco F. Moreno, Manager.
Ambrosio P. Lezica.
Enrique Tomkinson.
Mariano Casares.
Bernardo Yturraspe.
Antonio Demarchi.

TORRES Y SCHICKEDANTZ—Comisionistas de hacienda vacuna, yeguariza y lanar para saladero y matadero, Corrales del Sud, Calle de Estados Unidos 211, idem Defensa 179. 25 xp a5

ELECTRIC BELLS

ARGENTINE PLUMBERY,
27 and 29, CALLE MAIPU.

EUGENE PICARD, Proprietor.

In this new Establishment will be found every Electric Apparatus, such as Electric Wire of all kinds suitable for Electric Telegraph; Electric Dials and all Scientific Instruments; Magnesium Light; Electric Light; Acoustic Tubes and Surgical Instruments of every kind; Plunge Baths, &c.

Great Reduction in Bells. 193,xp,s23

ENGLAND,
WITH ALL THY FAULTS,
I LOVE THEE STILL.

Is it not the birthplace of "MORSON;" and has he not overcome DYSPEPSIA?

These important questions can be discussed from 9, a.m., till 11, p.m., at Cranwell's, Chemist, No. 30, Rivadavia.

☞ Morson's Dyspeptic Pills, Lozenges, and Pepsine Wine.

Sole Agent in Buenos Ayres:
CRANWELL,
No. 30, CALLE RIVADAVIA.
199,1m, s27

THE GERMAN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, MONTEVIDEO.

The undersigned thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following benevolent contributions:—For the benefit of the German Teachers' Association of St. Leopoldo—A collection of Scientific Works, by Dr. Brendel. For the benefit of the German Institute of St. Leopoldo—Rev. S. Adams, $25; Rev. Richard Holden, $25; Robert Ferber, $20; — Ziezemann, $10; C Diehl, $10; — Beerker, $5; Seeger, $5; — Kork, $10; — Shwartz, $10; H. Shade, $5; G. Heber, $10; A. Hoffman, $10. Total, $145 s.

Further contributions for the German Institute and the German Teachers' Association will be received by the undersigned.

Montevideo, October 10, 1868.
Dr. H. BORCHARD, President of the German Evangelical Synod of the Province of Rio Grande do Sul. 228,1m,o16

TO RENT, a Piece of Ground containing about thirty squares, situated on the south bank of the Riachuelo, between the Puente Alsina and the Southern Railroad. The ground is planted with Alfalfa, and from its situation offers unusual advantages for the Establishment of a Graseria, Jabonra, &c. Apply to Bates, Stokes, and Co., Calle Maypu, No. 55.
119,10p,o14

FAMILY WINE MERCHANTS

Port, Very Old: something quise superior.
Sherries, Do., and of the finest flavour.
Clarets: the best imported: in Quarts and Pints.
☞ A Trial is requested.
HENDERSON and MURDOCK,
108, Calle Venezuela.

MARTELL'S BRANDY, Eight Years in Wood, considered the finest in town. Bottled by and only to be had from HENDERSON and MURDOCK, 108, Calle Venezuela.
66.xp,a13

A NOVELTY IN BUENOS AYRES.

Clarets, in Pint Bottles, at No. 108, CALLE VENEZUELA.

ALES and PORTERS.—Ind, Coope, and Co.'s Pale Ale, in Quarts and Pints; Bass and Co.'s Pale Ale, in Quarts and Pints; Guinness's Extra Stout, in Quarts and Pints; Barclay, Perkin's; and Co.'s Imperial Stout, in Quarts and Pints, London Stout, in Quarts and Pints.

HENDERSON AND MURDOCK,
108, CALLE VENEZUELA.
67,xp, s13

EMILIO J. PEREZ, Consignatario de Frutos de Paris y Haciendas, Wool and Produce Broker.
52—ESMERALDA—52.
29,1m6o

RAFFLE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

The presents given for the above purpose will be on view at No. 40 Calle Florida, on Saturday Evening, 31st inst., from Seven to Ten o'Clock, and the Raffle will take place on Monday Evening, 2d November, at Seven o'Clock.

The Ladies who have kindly offered presents, are respectfully requested to send them in time.

The Committee consists of—Mrs. Rosario Dallino de Mieckelmann, 321 Calle Victoria; Mrs. Josefina Klappenbach de Scharff, 258 Cordova; Mrs. Mercedes Ortiz de Schatz, 188 San Martin; Miss Johanna Bruggemann, Lady Teacher at the Catholic School, 18 Libertad; Miss Maria Donnewald, 198 Paraguay.

Tickets ($20), can be had from the Members of the Committee, and also from Mr. B. Buck, at Messrs. Kohlstedt and Co., 10 Maipu, and at the Standard Office. 227,xp,o16

WATSON'S HOTEL, BELGRANO.

Dinners, $25; Breakfasts, $20. Furnished Apartments, with Dinner, Breakfast, Bath, Attendance, etc., $50 per diem. Splendid Gardens. Beautiful Walks. All sorts of Amusements.
168 1m s17

THE
PROVINCIAL BANK
OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 a.m. TO 4 p.m.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES, | CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS, | MERCEDES,
LOBOS. | BARADERO,
SALTO. | AZUL.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from three to twenty thousand dollars on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

2nd. The security to be either personal, or with documentary values.

3rd. In each case the Bank shall fix the amount of credit.

4th. The Directory shall from time to time arrange the interest chargeable *pro* and *contra*.

5th. Each account shall be liquidated every 60 days.

6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums deposited.

Till further notice the rates shall be as follows—
Balances in our favor, 6 per cent.
" favor of customers, 2 "

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—
To private depositors, 6 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do., 6 do., do., specie.
To private depositors, in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.
Do., do., 2 do., do., cur.

CHARGES—
Discounts in currency, 8 per cent. per annum.
Do., specie, 8 do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 183 | xp,m29

"LA ESTRELLA"
ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.

CAPITAL, ... 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS

[Sanctioned by Decree of National Government, October 24th, 1865. Also by the Provincial Executive, dated 23rd of same Month and Year.]

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
PRESIDENT:
Don Antonio Demarchi.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Don Enrique Achoa.
DIRECTORS:
Señor Don Tomas Armstrong.
" " Eduardo Lumb.
" " José Martinez de Hoz.
" " Francisco Bustamante.
" " Manuel S. de Zumaran.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
INSPECTOR
Guillermo Solnidber.

The Company Insures against Fire on very small Premiums. Every class of Buildings and Goods, whether private or industrial.

Goods in Customs Deposit may be likewise Insured.

Insurers in this Company contract no othe obligation than the payment of the stipulater Premium on the Policies, the Company being only responsible for such injuries as they may suffer from Fire.

Among the general conditions of the Policy, there is one of particular advantage to Mortgage Creditors.

The Company offers the following Rewards:—
$f.40 To the first Hose ready to lend assistance.
$f.20 To the second do. do.
$f.20 To the first pipe of water.
$f.4 To each of the five succeeding pipes
Which run to the Fire of any Edifice or Property Insured in THE ESTRELLA, on making known his choice of the Reward, or a Certificate issued by the Police authorities to such as shall have assisted at the mishap.

The Company will also give a Reward of $f.4 to whoever shall present themselves at their Office, to give Notice of any Fire within the Municipal

POLICIES Issued, and all further particulars to be had, at the Head Office, No. 118, PIEDAD; or at any of the Country Agents.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT
FOR THE
CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE:
Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.
COMMITTEE.
Señor Don Victor Martinez.
" " Eduardo T. Mulhall.
" " Francisco Alcobenaas.
" " Hugo Brunge.
" " Estanislao Frias.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
OFFICE:
118, CALLE PIEDAD (Upstairs).

POSITION OF THE COMPANY,
MARCH 1st, 1868.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:
Hard Dollars, 2,730,865·59.
No. of Policies,...2,644 | Securities, $f.838,920·41

It being an admitted fact, that "Money makes money," the object of LA BIENHECHORA could not be better, since it opens a vast Savings Bank for the surplus or savings of the Public, so that, by the proper employment of these small gains, a moderate capital, or even annuity, may be secured in a short time. By this means a provident, though helpless, family can husband their small means, and, in the end, attain a competency.

It being proved that the accumulation of interest is the most powerful means of augmenting the capital, THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA—an Argentine Company, whose only investments are in the country—holds out to Subscribers greater advantages than any other Institution, by reason of all its dealings being in the River Plate, where are current as large interests as in any part of the world.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA receives Deposits of from Five Patacones per Annum up to any amount in Weekly, Monthly, or Yearly Instalments.

☞ Subscribers enrolled and all necessary information given at the Head Offices of the Company, 118, Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.

CORRALES AND WEHMANN
Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais,
AND
Agencia en General de la Campaña, Wool and Produce Brokers.
OFFICE:
No. 154, CALLE LIMA.
27,1m,o4

Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

Se previene al Público que desde el 1 de Setiembre la salida de los Trenes será como sigue:—

DIAS DE TRABAJO. SALIDAS. REGRESOS.

Estaciones.	Kilmtrs.	1	2	3	4	5	Estaciones.	Kilmtrs.	1	2	3	4	5
Parque.							Chivilcoy.						
11 de Setiembre.							Gorostiaga.						
Almagro.	2.760	7 10	9 10	11 10	2 10	6 10	Freire.	16.428	6 45	8 45	11 45	3 45	6 45
Cabalito.	3.980	7 15	9 15	11 15	2 15	6 15	Almagro.	31.911	6 15	8 15	11 15	3 15	6 15
Flores.	6.400	7 20	9 20	11 20	2 20	6 20	Moreno.	69.178	5 30	7 30	10 30	2 30	5 30
Floresta.	8.420	7 25	9 25	11 25	2 25	6 25	Merlo.						
San Martin.	9.890	7 30	9 30	11 30+	2 30+	6 30+	Gral Rodriguez.	120.998	4 30	6 30	9 30	1 30	4 30
Moron.	17.720	7 45	9 45	11 45	2 45	6 45	Lujan.	90.968					
Merlo.	22.800	8 +	10 +	12 +	3 +	7 +	Olivera.						
Moreno.	33.000	8 20	10 20	12 20	3 20	7 20	Mercedes.	105.328	5 +	7 +	10 +	2 +	5 +
Gral Rodriguez.	54.600	9 30	11 30	1 30	4 30	8 30	Gral Rodriguez.	120.998	6 30	8 30	11 30	3 30	6 30
Lujan.	68.060	10 30	12 30	2 30	5 30	9 30	Moreno.	126.928	7 40	9 40	12 40	4 40	7 40
Olivera.	100.750	10 30					Merlo.						
Mercedes.							San Martin.	137.128	8 +	10 +	1 +	5 +	8 +
Mercedes.	128.017	11 45	1 45	3 45	6 45	10 45	Moron.	142.208	8 15	10 15	1 15	5 15	8 15
Freire.	143.500	12 15	2 15	4 15	7 15	11 15	Floresta.	150.038	8 30	10 30	1 30	5 30	8 30
Gorostiaga.	148.500	12 45	2 45	4 45	7 45	11 45	Caballito.	151.508	8 35	10 35	1 35	5 35	8 35
Chivilcoy.	159.920	12 40	2 40	4 40	7 40	11 40	Flores.	153.528	8 40	10 40	1 40	5 40	8 40
							Almagro.	155.948	8 45	10 45	1 45	5 45	8 45
							11 de Setiembre.	156.948	8 50	10 50	1 50	5 50	8 50
							Parque.	159.928	9 +	11 +	2 +	6 +	9 +

DIAS FERIADOS.

Estaciones.	Kilmtrs.	1	2	3	4	5	Estaciones.	Kilmtrs.	1	2	3	4	5
Parque.							Chivilcoy.						
11 de Setiembre.							Gorostiaga.						
Almagro.	2.760	7 10	9 10	11 10	2 10	6 10	Freire.	16.428	6 45	8 45	11 45	3 45	6 45
Cabalito.	3.980	7 15	9 15	11 15	2 15	6 15	Almagro.	31.911	6 15	8 15	11 15	3 15	6 15
Flores.	6.400	7 20	9 20	11 20	2 20	6 20	Moreno.	69.178	5 30	7 30	10 30	2 30	5 30
Floresta.	8.420	7 25	9 25	11 25	2 25	6 25	Merlo.						
San Martin.	9.890	7 30	9 30	11 30+	2 30+	6 30+	Gral Rodriguez.	120.998	4 30	6 30	9 30	1 30	4 30
Moron.	17.720	7 45	9 45	11 45	2 45	6 45	Lujan.	90.968					
Merlo.	22.800	8 +	10 +	12 +	3 +	7 +	Olivera.						
Moreno.	33.000	8 20	10 20	12 20	3 20	7 20	Mercedes.	105.328	5 +	7 +	10 +	2 +	5 +
Gral Rodriguez.	54.600	9 30	11 30	1 30	4 30	8 30	Gral Rodriguez.	120.998	6 30	8 30	11 30	3 30	6 30
Lujan.	68.060	10 30	12 30	2 30	5 30	9 30	Moreno.	126.928	7 40	9 40	12 40	4 40	7 40
Olivera.	100.750	10 30					Merlo.						
Mercedes.							San Martin.	137.128	8 +	10 +	1 +	5 +	8 +
Mercedes.	128.017	11 45	1 45	3 45	6 45	10 45	Moron.	142.208	8 15	10 15	1 15	5 15	8 15
Freire.	143.500	12 15	2 15	4 15	7 15	11 15	Floresta.	150.038	8 30	10 30	1 30	5 30	8 30
Gorostiaga.	148.500	12 45	2 45	4 45	7 45	11 45	Caballito.	151.508	8 35	10 35	1 35	5 35	8 35
Chivilcoy.	159.920	12 40	2 40	4 40	7 40	11 40	Flores.	153.528	8 40	10 40	1 40	5 40	8 40
							Almagro.	155.948	8 45	10 45	1 45	5 45	8 45
							11 de Setiembre.	156.948	8 50	10 50	1 50	5 50	8 50
							Parque.	159.928	9 +	11 +	2 +	6 +	9 +

RETURNS.

WEEK DAYS AND FEAST DAYS.

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chascomus							Tigre						
Gándara							San Fernando						
Altamirano							San Isidro						
Jeppener							Olivos						
Ferrari							Belgrano						
Donselaar							Palermo						
San Vicente							Retiro						
Glew							25 de Mayo						
Barracas													
Lomas de Zamora													
Banco													
Lanus													
South Barracas													
North Barracas													
Plaza Constitucion													
Buenos Ayres													

DEPARTS.

Stations.	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2
Buenos Ayres	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Plaza Constitucion	6 25	6 30	7 30	12 30	3 30	6 30	8 30	9 30
Barracas	6 46	6 42	7 42	12 42	3 42	6 42	8 42	9 42
Lanus	6 52	6 50	7 50	12 50	3 50	6 50	8 50	9 50
South Barracas	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	3 0	6 0	8 0	9 0
Lomas de Zamora	6 13	6 13	7 13	12 13	3 13	6 13	8 13	9 13
Burzaco	6 30	6 30	7 30	12 30	3 30	6 30	8 30	9 30
Glew	6 47							
San Vicente	7 5							
Donselaar	7 25							
Ferrari	8 38							
Jeppener	8 50							
Altamirano	9 0							
Gándara	9 15							
Chascomus	9 45							

Sundays and Feast Days only.

Stations.	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2
Buenos Ayres	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Plaza Constitucion	6 25	8 30	12 30	3 30	6 30	8 30	9 30	9 32
Barracas	6 46	8 42	12 42	3 42	6 42	8 42	9 42	
Lanus	6 52	8 50	12 50	3 50	6 50	8 50	9 50	
South Barracas	6 0	8 0	12 0	3 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	
Lomas de Zamora	6 13	8 13	12 13	3 13	6 13	8 13	9 13	
Burzaco	6 30	8 30	12 30	3 30	6 30	8 30	9 30	
Glew	6 47							
San Vicente	7 5							
Donselaar	7 25							
Ferrari	8 38							
Jeppener	8 50							
Altamirano	9 0							
Gándara	9 15							
Chascomus	9 45							

STATIONS.

WEEK DAYS AND FEAST DAYS.

Stations.	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2
Tigre	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
San Fernando	5 0	6 3	12 0	3 0	6 0	8 0	8 45	
San Isidro	5 10	6 14	12 10	3 10	6 10	8 10	8 55	
Olivos	5 20	6 26	12 20	3 20	6 20	8 20	9 5	
Rivadavia								
Belgrano								
Palermo								
Retiro								
25 de Mayo								

STATIONS.

Stations.	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2
25 de Mayo	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Retiro	7 40	8 40	9 40	12 40	3 40	6 40	8 40	9 40
Palermo	8 0	9 0	10 0	1 0	4 0	7 0	9 0	10 0
Belgrano								
Rivadavia								
Olivos	8 15	9 15	10 15	1 15	4 15	7 15	9 15	10 15
San Isidro	8 30	9 30	10 30	1 30	4 30	7 30	9 30	10 30
San Fernando	8 45	9 45	10 45	1 45	4 45	7 45	9 45	10 45
Tigre	8 55	9 55	10 55	1 55	4 55	7 55	9 55	10 55

Feast Days only.

Stations.	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2
25 de Mayo	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Retiro	7 40	8 40	12 40	3 40	6 40	8 40	9 40	10 40
Palermo	8 0	9 0	1 0	4 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	11 0
Belgrano								
Rivadavia								
Olivos	8 15	9 15	1 15	4 15	7 15	9 15	10 15	11 15
San Isidro	8 30	9 30	1 30	4 30	7 30	9 30	10 30	11 30
San Fernando	8 45	9 45	1 45	4 45	7 45	9 45	10 45	11 45
Tigre	8 55	9 55	1 55	4 55	7 55	9 55	10 55	11 55

Feast Days only.

Stations.	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2
25 de Mayo	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Retiro	11 40	12 40	3 40	6 40	8 40	9 40	10 40	11 40
Palermo	12 0	1 0	4 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0
Belgrano								
Rivadavia								
Olivos	12 15	1 15	4 15	7 15	9 15	10 15	11 15	12 15
San Isidro	12 30	1 30	4 30	7 30	9 30	10 30	11 30	12 30
San Fernando	12 45	1 45	4 45	7 45	9 45	10 45	11 45	12 45
Tigre	12 55	1 55	4 55	7 55	9 55	10 55	11 55	12 55

Sundays and Holydays the Trains will run half hours, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., between Buenos Ayres and Barracas only.

These are the Holydays:—All Saints, San Martin, Concepcion, Christmas, New Year's Day, Adoration, and Holy Week.

No tickets will be issued or parcels received at the Barracas, except for Calle Lima, Plaza Constitucion, Barracas al Sud, and Lomas.

No extra charge will be made for the Tramway for passengers, per Railway, provided with proper tickets.

Passengers can procure tickets for any Station on the Line at the Lima Terminus.

Passengers travelling on the Tramway without a railway ticket, must pay $5 first-class, and $3 second.

The Tramway may also be used as Omnibus from Lima to Plaza Constitucion, peoplo getting up and down at any point, except when full of passengers for train.

The cars will stop at any moment between Lima and Constitucion, to take up passengers.

Passengeas for Barracas may get up at any point between the Stations above-mentioned, at the following tariff:—

Single—First Class $5
Second Do 3
Return—First Class $7
Second Do 5

Monthly tickets issued for the Tramway, Barracas, Bursaco, and Glew.

PASSENGER FARES

From 15th October, 1868, until further notice.

	1 Cls. Single.	2 Cls. Single.	1 Cls. Returns	2 Cls. Returns
Buenos Ayres, Boleteria Central, 117 Calle Lima, Plaza Constitution ...	$3	$....	—$....	$....
Barracas	5	3—	7	5
Lanus	10	7—	15	10
Lomas de Zamora	15	10—	25	15
Bursaco	20	15—	35	25
Glew	25	20—	40	30
San Vicente	40	30—	60	45
Donselaar	50	40—	75	60
Ferrari	65	50—100		75
Jeppener	75	60—115		90
Altamirano	90	70—135		105
Gandara	110	80—165		120
Chascomus	110	90—165		135

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Mr. J. C. SHARPE, Reuter's Telegraph Office, Southampton.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Oct. 24, 6 P.M.

A better feeling in the market to-day.

Little doing.

Strong wind blowing, and very dusty.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

DURING the past fortnight many events of interest have occurred. The Allies have at last commenced to move, and are adopting the same tactics as at Humaita. Gen. Argollo, with about 3,000 Brazilians, has crossed the river Paraguay, and encamped in the Gran Chaco, where he awaits the arrival of Gen. Rivas, with about seven thousand men, previous to marching direct on Asuncion. This flank movement of the Allies, it is thought, will turn Lopez's position at Villeta and force him to fall back on Pirabebuy, a mountainous district of Paraguay. Meanwhile it is the intention of the Allied Commander-in-Chief, Marques Caxias, upon the occupation of Asuncion, to establish his headquarters there, and to rest his men for some time, to despatch some ironclads and gunboats to Matto Grosso, and when the intense heats of the summer pass, to despatch some divisions with light artillery to follow up Lopez. How far practicable this may be remains to be seen. Lopez, it is said, threatens to burn Asuncion when the Allies approach it, and lay waste the whole country around, so as to starve out the Allies. But, with the free navigation of the river at their command, all supplies necessary for the army can be drawn from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. The Paraguayans hold a battery at a narrow pass in the river called Angostura, which gives much trouble. It has been severely bombarded by the Brazilian squadron, but has not been silenced. Some ironclads have succeeded in passing it, and remain above until the division in the Chaco arrives. No important move by the squadron will be made, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the immense hardships experienced by the troops. There has, of late, been much sickness in the army, and for fully a week cholera committed great ravages; but the weather having improved, and sanitary measures having been more attended to, the health of the army is now reported good, and cholera as completely left the camp. There is not the slightest prospect of a speedy termination to the campaign, and none attempt to put a limit to its duration. Ten thousand recruits are shortly expected from Brazil, but it is improbable that any further recruits from the Argentine or Oriental Republics will be ordered, notwithstanding the very urgent necessity that exists for the measure.

Mr. Gerard F. Gould, our late 'Chargé d'Affaires' here, has recently returned from Paraguay, and leaves for Europe in the Bourgogne. His last mission to Paraguay, although apparently terminating unfavorably, we have reason to believe will indirectly lead to the liberation of some of the British subjects at present detained in Paraguay. Mr. Gould, during his lengthened stay in the Paraguayan river, despatched several notes to President Lopez, urging the liberation of all those British subjects whose contracts with the Paraguayan Government had expired, and who were anxious to return to their native country, but after repeated delays, he found it impossible to get a straightforward or positive reply to any of his notes, and with the most praiseworthy discretion declined the invitation to visit the Paraguayan camp. Owing to the failure of the proposed peace negotiations last year, and the general tone of Mr. Gould's communications to the foreign office, his presence in Paraguay at the moment would be anything but desirable, and might possibly lead to complications similar to those between Mr. Washburn and the Paraguayan Government. The conduct of Mr. Gould in avoiding the possibility of such a recurrence, merits praise, and will doubtless be duly appreciated in the proper quarter.

President Sarmiento has entered upon a new line of policy which secures for him immense popularity amongst those who have the welfare of the country at heart. His first act has been to despatch his Prime Minister to Entre Rios to confer with Gen. Urquiza as to the best means to adopt to bring the war in Corrientes to a conclusion. Dr. Sarsfield, the Minister in question, is a man of immense experience and high prestige, and it is confidently hoped that this costly and unmeaning war will be brought to a speedy conclusion. Gen. Urquiza, as ever, proving his anxiety, and using his best exertions to arrange the squabble which led to hostilities. This Correntino war was costing the country immense outlay, and was without any legitimate object.

In the other Argentine provinces, peace and order are maintained, and affairs begin to look more prosperous. Rosario is steadily advancing; at present it boasts of a large and thriving foreign population, several English, American, and German warehouses and stores, and the Revd. Mr. Carter, the American pastor, has recently commenced the publication of an English magazine, which is well edited, very creditably got up and doubtless will meet patronage. We mention the matter to point to the rising prospects of Rosario. The works of the Argentine Railroad progress apace and next year the road will be finished to Cordova.

The English Colony at Frayle Muerto, has improved its prospects since the advent to power of Mr. Sarmiento; the farmers look to him for protection against the Indians, and a more liberal system of custom laws. The crops of the Colony, are represented to be in the most promising condition, the last Liverpool steamers have brought out several new settlers for this rising Colony, all for the most part men of some capital and agricultural experience, and in fact if the national government will but pay greater attention to the frontier defences there can be little doubt that ere long Frayle Muerto, will become one of the most important agricultural districts in the Argentine Republic.

The new National Government has commenced with the most economic reforms, which inspire the public with the greatest confidence in the President. Men of opposite parties now admit that Señor Sarmiento, has struck out in the right path. The only real difficulty with which the country has to contend is the Paraguayan war. As yet, the Administration has taken no definite steps beyond the assurance that the Government is fully resolved to carry on the war; but already it is mooted in highly influential circles that the Argentine Government meditates allowing a certain fixed period for its further duration, after which the Government will consider itself liberated from further compromises and free to adopt whatever course it considers best for the welfare and honor of the nation. The Paraguayan war has lasted so long that this new line of policy would meet with the greatest favor in this Republic, and it is generally supposed that it will lead to the Commander-in-Chief acting with greater energy in advancing on the Paraguayans.

Don Emilio Castro has been named the new Governor of Buenos Ayres, and this popular gentleman has named Sr. J. S. Fernandez his Minister of Government, and Sr. Agote his Minister of Hacienda. Mr. F. B. Madero has been named to succeed Mr. Castro as Manager of the Government Railway and Inspector-General of the other railways.

During the fortnight several lots of new wool have arrived from the country districts. The highest price paid for the best wool that has yet come to market is $59 m|c. per arroba, and only one or two parcels have obtained this price, the bulk of the wool as yet sold having only realised from $50 to $55 per arroba.

Owing to the very heavy rains and the good condition of the camps the wools this year promise to be very clean and well grown, and from the general appearance of the opening of the market, it is thought that wools will maintain their present prices. The export trade of the month has been as follows:—

Salted ox and cow hides..	23,912
Do. horse „ ..	7,755
Dry ox and cow „ ..	107,629
Tallow in pipes	7,252
Do. boxes.....	2,185
Horse hair, bales	213
Wool, do.....	1,827
Sheepskins, do.....	3,848
Jerked beef, quintals	22,217

Representing an invoice value of £299,219 sterling.

The following comparative statements of wool exports will show the steady increase in the trade:—

WOOL.

Year.	Bales.
1866–67	155,078
65–66	150,453
64–65	130,860
63–64	96,679
62–63	88,780
61–62	67,161
60–61	60,734
1867–68	180,000

Estimated new clip, 200,0000 bales, or seven millions of arrobas.

SHEEPSKINS.

Year.	Bales.
1866–67	29,924
65–66	20,761
64–65	19,855
63–64	16,733
62–63	13,960
61–62	10,766
60–61	8,888
1868 to date	32,455

Respecting sheepskins, it is to be observed that within the last twelve months 16 tanneries have been established, and over 2,000,000 of skins worked here this year.

Tallow also shows signs of increased trade.

Shipments last year to date, 49,632 pipes.

Do., 1868, 70,961 pipes.

In 1868 our total exports figured up to about five millions sterling. This year they will reach ten millions sterling.

Exchange for the packet has ruled very firm at 49¼—the total amount passed, about £250,000 sterling.

National Bonds continue to rule flat, and have a downward tendency. This is attributed to the recent emissions ordered by Congress. Over two millions will be issued next week.

Gas Shares—Last sale at 55 per cent. premium. These securities, regarded the best in Buenos Ayres, are flat at present owing to the prospect of Mr Bell's new company being shortly launched.

Money rules very easy, and the Banks have their coffers filled with specie. Now that the busy season begins interest rates will improve; at present best city bills are done at from 9 to 10 per cent. per annum.

The Municipality is at present discussing the various water supply schemes sent in. It is generally thought that Mr Robinson's proposal meets with most favour, and will be adopted.

Exchange on England, 49¼.
„ „ France, 5.17 to 5 20.
„ „ Rio, nominal.
National Bonds, 46⅛.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

The latest advices to hand from the seat of war come down to the 17th of this month. The head-quarters of the Allied army is still at Las Palmas—and the intended flank movement by the Chaco is said, will be entrusted to Gen. Osorio. Four infantry battalions of the Brazilian army have already crossed to the right margin of the Paraguay River, to explore the ground and open out a road.

Gen. Argollo left Humaita for Las Palmas on the 13th, taking with him three thousand four hundred men. It was reported that on the voyage, a fatal accident had happened. The boiler of one of the transports burst, causing the death of several of the soldiers on board; the number of victims, however, was not stated.

Col. Picquet, who was for a long time in command of the Brazilian forces in Corrientes, has succeeded Argollo in command of the garrison of Humaita, which is now considerably reduced. Col. Aguero commands the Argentine contingent, consisting of only two battalions of infantry.

It is said that Gen. Argollo is to take command of the second corps of the army that will operate in the Chaco, with the view of cutting off Lopez's retreat. In this, however, it is difficult that the Allies will be successful, since Lopez will abandon Villeta long before they can close upon him.

The last news brought down by the Vale of Doon to Humaita, if authentic, fully bear out this view, and indicate that Lopez has already begun the evacuation of Villeta. Just as said steamer was weighing anchor from Las Palmas, a great fire was descried in the enemy's camp, leading to the supposition that Lopez is unwilling to leave behind anything else save devastation and ruin, and there are well founded fears that he will also set fire to Asuncion before finally abandoning it and retreating to Cerro Leon. The news that he was plainly seen building a great house at Villeta, which has been confirmed to us by several eye witnesses, is only in keeping with his deep policy of infusing in his own people, by outward and deceptive signs, a confidence in his cause, which he is far from feeling himself.

There is no doubt that Cholera, has appeared in the Allied army although, of a benignant character. When at its worst it has never exceeded 40 cases a day, and the whole of the cases that have terminated fatally does not exceed 100.

The suttlers and store tents are fast disappearing from Humaitá, and moving on to the Palmas, in the wake of the army. Humaitá is now almost deserted and what with the heat, the fear of Cholera, and the absence of any excitement or occupation life there, is almost insupportable.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, Oct 22 1868.

While I set down to write there is much excitement in town, owing to the decisive step taken by the High Court of Justice against the editors of the *Tribuna* and *Orden*, for having published in their respective papers, articles leading to the belief that they were in the possession of certain information as to the conspiracy, which resulted in the death of Gen. Flores, said article compromising and incriminating several persons who have not yet been made amenable to justice.

The prosecution commenced to-day, and the case of Colonel Rebollo and "El Orden" for libel, has already assumed a political aspect. There is much agitation amongst the people and a friend has just told me that the troops have been ordered to hold themselves in radiness, I will send you further particulars in my next.

Balls, reunions, tertulias which have occupied so much public attention lately, are beginning to be less frequent, people's spirits and energies are flagging from the continual strain to which they have been subjected, the hot weather is at hand and I regret to have to say that the ominous word cholera is now heard with most unpleasant frequency amongst us. The reports from Paraguay represent the scourge having again broken out amongst the soldiers, and as being daily on the increase both in virulence and frequency. In the face of this sinister news, it behoves us to ask ourselves what have we done on either side of the River Plate to keep out this indefatigable and deadly enemy, this never sleeping foe.

I fear, echo must needs answer nothing. True on your side of the water your drainage and your waterworks when completed will be powerful and effectual auxiliaries; but time is necessary for such undertakings, and I greatly fear that should the cholera visit us again this year it will find us (with perhaps the exception of a little white-washing) in the same unprepared state as heretofore, and more than probably its advent will be attended with the same awful and fatal results.

The awful loss of human life through the wreck of La Boune Amelie, a few brief particulars of which I sent you in my last, has given rise to a discussion here as to the advisability of changing the lighthouse from La Punta del Este to La Isla de Lobos. It was originally on the latter point, but was removed owing to the complaints of the fisherman to whose occupation it was [erroneously I think] said to be prejudicial, be this as it may, the Government should not lose a moment in appointing a competent commission whose business it should be to investigate the matter thoroughly, and no private interest nor any amount of public expense should have the least influence in the decision of so vital and important a question. The River Plate is sufficiently dangerous, without adding to its perils through negligence or parsimony.

A crime which reads more like an overdrawn incident of a sensational tale in the 'London Journal' than sober fact, is reported to have occured lately in a village called Yerbales in the Cerro Largo. In this little village, the would be murdress, but eventual victim, a middle aged woman lived within a few squares of her niece a young girl of 18 years. One morning the latter called at the house of her aunt, saying that she was going out to drive in a flock of sheep; being asked by her relative to partake of maté she remained for some time, but on rising to depart was requested by the aunt to assist her in cutting some wood in the garden, the young girl consented, and while they were engaged in tying the bundles the aunt suddenly seized the hatchet and delt her niece three powerful blows on the head, she fell bathed in blood and her would be murderess seizing her by the hair and dragged her towards a small rivulet with the intention of throwing her in; rendered desperate by the fate that awaited her, the young girl made one last dying effort, burst from her aunt's grasp and with a stone which she caught up, laid her inhuman relative with one blow dead at her feet. The girl is in prison and is slowly recovering from her wounds.

P.S. Sentence of banishment has been passed on Bejarano. Several editors have been ordered to appear before the court to-morrow.

October 23, 1868.

I was enabled to give you, in a postscript to my letter of yesterday, the result of the libel case (Rebollo & Bejarano), tried before the Criminal Court yesterday.

From an early hour the Court, and all the approaches leading to it, were filled with an anxious crowd, eager to witness the proceedings. So great was the crush, that several men were removed in a fainting condition. It was said that the troops had received orders to hold themselves in readiness, as a tumult was apprehended by the authorities, in consequence of the intense excitement which prevailed.

Dr. José P. Ramirez appeared as counsel for Col. Rebollo, and Dr. Ferreira y Artigas for Sr. Bejarano. The case was argued, on both sides, with all the ability and clearness of reasoning for which these celebrated lawyers are remarkable. At a late hour the jury handed in their verdict, which condemns Sr. Bejarano to "six months banishment to the city of Buenos Ayres (the maximum period allowed by Art. 6 of the Press Code), payment of all the costs of the action, and deprives him of his rights as a journalist,"—leaving to the Court the nomination of the day for his expatriation.

The importance of this case cannot be overestimated—the right to bring a public official high or low,—it matters not, before the supreme tribunal of public opinion, is one which the Press undoubtedly possesses, but it requires much careful judgement and circumspection in its exercise, and it is but fair that one who holds such power, should always be liable to be called on to justify its use, or explain its abuse.

This verdict is important, from every point of view, and will probably serve as a precedent for the other cases which are pending.

A rumour has been going the rounds here, that, on the return of Dr. Velez Sarsfield from his present mission, President Sarmiento intends paying a flying visit to Paraguay, in order to be able to judge for himself as to the state of affairs there, and take whatever steps he may think proper, for bringing the war to a close, or otherwise. Your President being a man of peace, I confess I do not think this 'paseo militar' at all likely to come off, nor do I look on the report as either 'vero,' nor 'ben trovato.'

There is some discontent expressed as to the manner in which Sr. Isola is discharging his duties in connection with the Comision de Salubridad. A morning contemporary says "that the manner in which the wells are inspected is a farce, and that unless it be done with more care it had better not be done at all." Anything approaching to carelessness in the discharge of duties of such importance is much to be reprehended, for it engenders a false security, and it is asserted that the water of many of the wells that have been inspected, and which was passed as good, sound, and wholesome, is utterly unfit for drinking purposes. I hope Sanitary Commissioners on your side of the river pay a little more attention to their duties.

The reports from the army as to cholera are believed to have been somewhat exaggerated; but there can be no doubt that a large number of deaths have occurred, chiefly among the Brazilian troops. It is generally credited here that the plague is again appearing in your city.

The 5th Regiment of Brazilian infantry of the line has been disbanded by Marshal Caxias, for having, during the action at the bridge of Luribihy, on the 23rd ult., particularly distinguished itself by the celerity with which it performed the "right-about-face" movement on that day in front of the enemy. Several corps have been brought under the notice of the Commander-in-Chief for "similar distinguished conduct," but the 5th bore off the "dishonors of the day." The Colonel, Malgahaes, is to be tried by courtmartial.

The fifteen-piano concert comes off to-night. People have been expecting it and talking about it for so long that it will require to be good to satisfy the critics, real and pretended, who intend being present.

The Mary Anne Hallman, from Leith to Valparaiso, put in here last night, having had a fire on board. Forty or fifty tons of her cargo [coal] had to be thrown overboard.

THE CORRENTINO WAR.

An official despatch has been published, addressed under date of the 17th inst., by General E. Mitre to the Minister of war. It encloses copy of despatch received from General Urquiza, dated 6th inst., in which the latter offers his co-operation, to enable the Government Commissioner to fulfil his mission, with regard to the arrest of Caceres. General Urquiza reveals his anxiety to rescue the province which he governs, from the evils which at present afflict the province of Corrientes, and avoid that the national troops should enter the province of Entre Rios. The step thus taken by the Governor of Entre Rios precludes all necessity of a recourse to extreme measures, on the part of General Mitre, since he is informed that he will receive all possible assistance from the Gefe Politico of Concordia, according to orders transmitted to the latter.

A copy of General Mitre's answer is also enclosed, in which he states that the object of his mission is circumscribed to the territory of Corrientes, and that he has never contemplated entering Entre Rios, and that the conduct that is thus traced out by his instructions, is in perfect accordance with his own feelings and inclination. He agrees with the Governor of Entre Rios, in the necessity of avoiding everything that might give rise to alarm, and to the disturbance of order; but concludes by anticipating that in case Caceres, whom he is pursuing, should take refuge in Entre Riano territory, he will have the honor to request, as in duty bound, the cooperation of the Entre Rios Government for his apprehension.

The Government of Sr. Sarmiento has fully approved of the language of this note, and the presence of Dr. V. Sorsfield at Concordia, after his friendly interview with General Urquiza, promises a prompt and satisfactory conclusion of the Corrientes difficulty.

Since writing the above, news has come that the Correntino complication is satisfactorily arranged. Caceres retires to Montevideo. The National Guards deliver up their arms to the National Commissioner, and the National Government nominates the temporary Government that is to rule till the election can be gone through It is said Sr. Pampin will be the "ad interim" Governor. Gen. Urquiza publishes a proclamation in favor of Sr. Sarmiento's Government.

A GLIMPSE AT LIFE AND BUSINESS IN RIO.

It is said that business is greatly depressed in consequence of the war, but I could see no evidence of the fact. There are few or no houses with "To Let" on them. Warehouses, stores, dwellings, all seem to be occupied, and with as industrious a people as I ever saw. You will be surprised at this assertion after hearing and reading so much about Brazilian indolence. But I repeat that I have been around a great deal in the centre and suburbs of Rio, from stores where they polished and sold diamonds worth $8,000 each, to the stands where boots were blacked for two 'dumps'—four cents—and I never saw, not even among the Germans in St. Louis, a more industrious people, or one who worked more hours in the day. From daylight, when the milkman leads his cow—with the calf tied to her tail—around, supplying his customers, till ten p.m., when the milliners and feather-flower makers leave the brilliant Rua Ovidor, all is steady, persevering industry. There are no beer saloons, at least in sight, with crowds of drinkers and domino-players, no rattling of billiards—all seem busy, earnest, and cheerful. Among the principal business men, wholesale merchants, banker, &c., the business hours extend only from nine till four: but among the mechanics and shopkeepers many, I might say most, of them, are at work from sunrise till bedtime.

I have seen no large manufactories yet, but the number of small shops is very surprising. Feather flowers are a speciality here and at Bahia, and certainly the skill displayed in the production of these beautiful things merits the praise it never fails to receive from all. It is difficult to avoid emptying one's pocket every time one enters the shop where feather flowers are sold. Besides the flowers, they are crowded with the skins of birds of brilliant plumage, and insects which look as beautiful as gems in richness and variety of color. In these and in many other shops, I noticed that the salespeople when not waiting on customers were diligently employed at their work. In the fancy stores, where gold epaulettes were sold, I noticed the salesmen (and probably proprietor) constantly at work on the costly trapping. And the Minas negro sitting on the stone step, waiting to be employed to carry a barrel of molasses on his head to the place of delivery, had his roll of palmleaf braid dangling by his side, plaiting inch after inch as he found leisure, to be made into hats for the use of fieldhands.

I was entirely unprepared for this exhibition of industry and thrift, and paid particular attention to it wherever I went, visiting the shops of cabinet-makers, stone-cutters, coopers, carpenters, gunsmiths, in fact all that fell in my way, and nowhere did I see any idleness. Many of them, in fact, when they found they could not well understand me, and were not likely to effect a sale, turned instantly to their work, but without any sign of impatience at the interruption.

Another trait in those people is as remarkable and honorable to them as their industry—I refer to their temperance. I have seen thousands of them, of all colors, white, black and tan, poor and rich, by night as well as by day, and have not yet seen one drunk among them. The only persons I have seen who showed that they had even 'smiled' twice in the last hour were a sailor and some American emigrants. There are no temperance societies here, I believe no patent modes of making people moral and yet temperance is evidently the rule rarely transgressed.

THE DURAZNO RAILWAY.

Mr E. B. Neill, the Montevidean Consul-General in London, who appears ever on the "qui vive" in all matters affecting the material interests of the Oriental Republic, which he has served so long and well, reports, by the Lamport and Holt mail steamer Tycho Brahe, of the 20th September, that Mr E. Hutchings, on the part of Messrs Bayliss and Henderson, the eminent London contractors, sailed in that vessel for Montevideo with a view to arrange with the old directors of the Durazno Railway to take up the enterprise at the stage it had now arrived at, and to prosecute it vigorously on the basis of the concession and guarantee expected to be obtained from the Uruguayan Government, who will then have the assurance of the works being carried out with the greatest efficiency, in the speediest time, and with all the economy that may be compatible with solidity of execution in every respect.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We learned yesterday that a petition was laid before the National Government, on behalf of the Paraguayan Commanders, Martinez, Cabral, and Gill, praying the entire and honorable fulfilment of that part of the capitulation which relates to officers and soldiers, prisoners of war. Nothing can be more just or reasonable, and we have no doubt the Government will favorably receive the request of the gallant officers in question.

The sweeping reform in the Port Captains department, by the new National Government, has caused much offence in the various Capitanias, it appears the new regime will reduce the staff and the expenses considerably, and many parties will be thrown out of employment. One of our colleagues asserts that the decree in question is unconstitutional.

Yesterday the new Provincial Ministers Sres. Fernadez and Agote, took the oath of office and assumed their places in the Government House. Messrs. Nuñez and Dardo Rocha, who so long and ably discharged the posts of Provincial Ministers, deserve the thanks of the public for their services.

The quarantine regulations in port are now, carried out with such vigorous exactitude that one line of steamers, between this port and Paraguay, has stopped running. The Venezia and Parana, which arrived down on Friday are both in quarantine.

At the fire in Calle de las Artes on Thursday night, Mr. Coffins, splendid American fire engine was early on the ground and lent most effective service, the Municipality would do well to supply each parish with one of those fire engines, shortly we expect to have the water supply in the principal streets but we want hose, and more engines, at present we have some very good engines in excellent condition and working order but no water.

The mails from the Uruguay Yesterday, brought news of the sojourning Prime Minister. It was currently rumoured in town yesterday, that private letters from Entre Rios to dealers here, spoke most satisfactorily of the prospects of an immediate conclusion of the Correntino war.

Mr. Gould, our late Chargé d'Affaires, leaves for Europe to-morrow per Bourgogne. This gentleman has been in the River Plate since March 1867, and during that period has been three times to Paraguay. He came out as first secretary of the British Legation during Mr. Buckley Mathew's mission, and upon the departure of this gentleman for Rio, acted as British Chargé d'Affaires until the arrival of Mr. Stuart, a period of eight months. Mr. Gould in the discharge of his official duties won the highest esteem of all who had business with the Legation, by his extreme affability and immediate attention to every matter brought under his notice. No man has worked harder for the British subject in Paraguay than Mr. Gould, and if his efforts have been hitherto unsuccessful, it is more to be attributed to a personal pique on the part of Lopez, arising out of the negotiations for peace than anything lse. Mr. Gould's departure will be felt by the entire British community of the River Plate, whose interests he so ably represented.

We are sorry to see that the foolish and unjustified crusade against the Japanese Company is still being carried on by some of our least influential colleagues, with an acerbity that does little credit to their reputation, and is likely to disgust anyone who may by chance take the trouble of reading them. If the editors of these papers have any just cause of complaint against Mr. Smith—let them in Heaven's name have at him within the limits of decorum and propriety, or treat him and his company with silent contempt, but not have recourse to the means of giving currency to wilful falsehood, which only wound those who use them. The statement that the Japanese are not worth seeing, is simply ridiculous. The reputation these wonderful people have acquired in all parts of the world, has been endorsed by the press of every civilized city they have visited, and here by such papers as the *Tribuna*, *Republica*, *Nacional*, *Courier del Plata*, *Nacion Argentina*, and are not likely to suffer much from the impotent attacks of an obscure and struggling periodical. The large houses they have gathered in Colon whenever they have performed, are sufficient proof of this. They give to-night their last performance.

The house in Calle de las Artes, that took fire on Thursday last belongs to a Sor. Videla, a rich San Juanino. There was this extraordinary feature about this fire that although the whole of the lower house was on every side devoured by the flames the fire did not communicate to the upper story. Among the several gentlemen who volunteered their services and to whose courageous exertions, was due that the misfortune did not become more general we have heard the following mentioned Mr. Schopinsky, Mr. de Montravel, Messrs. Saflores, Dupuis, Salari, the latter had charge of Mr. Coffin's engine. Sor. Cubas, the tallented actor of the Victoria Theatre, was conspicuous in the post of danger and we are sorry to hear, received a serious wound which confines him to his bed. The warehouse that was completely gutted and out of which, little or nothing was saved belonged to Messrs. Necoll and Co., who were insured for 40,000 patacones, in the Providencia, and Union Americana offices.

The members of the Philharmonic Society are notified that the next rehearsal for the concert will this time take place on Tuesday night, at 7·30 p.m., at the Coliseum. As the night of the concert is drawing near, it is to be hoped that the attendance of performers will be punctual at the above hour and day.

The *Nacion* announces the discovery of a swindle, on a large scale, in coupons of the English, French, and Italian claims, lately made, and calculated to amount to 3 millions hard dollars. This is how our esteemed colleague explains the matter:—Each coupon has been forged 34 times, besides a considerable alteration in their amount: the signatures of the coupons are authentic, but their numbers and amounts are forged. For instance, claim 18 of the A series, of $f.20,000, was to have been paid in thirty-four years, by annual instalments at 7 per cent., with an increasing amortization, so that every 6 months $250 and 170 of amortization were due on the coupon 15 to 20. The 102 coupons, 68 of interest, and 34 of amortization, were delivered to the respective ministers, English, French and Sardinian. But besides these 102 genuine coupons, 102 others have been made out that are false in their numbers and amount. For instance, claim 18 instead of 20,000 dollars is in the forged one made to represent 151,470. and the instalments due on it, are imaginary sums much higher than the real ones. They have made the coupon due June 30..... $1890
do Dec. 30.. 1890
Amortization..... 675
$4455

This sum of 4455 dollars to be paid yearly for thirty-four years represents the large sum unduly paid for each coupon by the government at the end of the thirty-four years. As there are several coupons that are thus forged, it will be easy to see that the forgery is of colossal dimensions. Fortunately now, the coupon that is being paid, and which fell due on 30th June, is No. 9, and the two coupons No. 9 for interest and amortization due on 30th December have yet to be presented.

Yesterday our friend and ex-colleague D. Carlos Mansilla left for Rosario on his way to the Interior, having finally given up for the present all idea of continuing the arduous career of a newspaper editor. All the property belonging to the office of the defunct "Patria," which our friend ably conducted for five months, are to be sold by public auction on Tuesday, 27th

We have been assured that the National Government has made a contract with Mr. Ramayo, partner in the Diligence Company, established in the interior, for the mending of roads belonging to the Cuyo provinces, which, by all accounts, are in a miserable condition. By this contract, Mr. Ramayo is obliged to mend all the passes of the arroyos Carnerillo, Chucal, and Paso de los Indios, in the province of Cordoba; the Paso de los Loros, and the Desaguadero, in the province of San Luis. The new Government has also established by contract, a weekly post between San Juan and Hilario, near Tontal. Thus Sr. Sarmiento is early giving a proof of his earnest anxiety to secure safe and ready communications throughout the country,—as far as the very Cordilleras. Our esteemed friend D. Treneo Vega, Government Inspector of Ports and Roads, in the Western Provinces, leaves in a day or two, to urge on the several improvements that have been already decided upon.

It is confidently asserted that the Franco-Argentine Theatre is to be turned into a new Alcazar Lyrique, and will open again its doors next week.

The Japanese Company will positively give their last performance this evening. They had intended to give two benefits—one for the British Hospital and the other for the Sociedad Filantropica—but the exorbitant pretensions of the lessee of the Colon Theatre puts a stop to this, as he will not let the Theatre for less than $40,000 per night.

Mr. Watson's celebrated establishment in Belgrano, besides offering all the comforts of a first rate hotel which has deservedly been given the name of the 'Star and Garter' of the River Plate, will in future present further attractions, which may reflect upon it, in addition, all the glories of a new Crémorne Garden. We refer our readers to our advertising columns for further details, and recommend all our friends to go and breakfast at Watson's to-day, and:—

Behold his breakfasts shine with reputation!
His dinners are the wonder of the nation;
With this he treats both editors and quality,
Who praise, where'er they go, his hospitality.

'ON 'CHANGE.

October 24.

Ounces	400
Sovereigns	122½
Patacons	25
National Bonds	46⅛

National Bonds ruled a shade firmer to-day, opening at 45⅞, and closing at 46⅛. Prices for cash ruled, however, firmer than on time.

There was much said on 'Change to-day about the forgeries of the coupons of the foreign debt alluded to in to-day's "Nacion Argentina," but few could throw any new light on the matter. It was generally said that the fraud was perpetrated in Paraná some years ago, and the parties implicated in the affair are now said to be in Europe.

The position of the Government as regards this affair is by no means defined, but it is believed that the loss will fall on the Government, the total amount of which is roughly estimated at three million patacons.

The very satisfactory advices from Corrientes and Entre Rios to-day had a decided effect upon the market. Private letters received by the dealers stated that Caseres retires to the Banda Oriental—the Correntino militia delivers up their arms to the National Commissioner, and the National Government nominates the parties to discharge the duties of government until the elections.

It is presumed that Sr. Pampin will be Governor "ad interim."

General Urquiza publishes a proclamation praising the conduct of the Sarmiento Government—and thus the whole affair terminates.

Bonds for the end of the year ruled at 46, the same as for cash, which clearly shows the absence of legitimate investors.

Exchange closed to-day at 49¼ on England, and from 5.17 to 5.20 in francs on France. About £250,000 stg in all passed. The bulk of the exchange has been passed to-day in order to allow the first bills to go home by the Tycho Brahe—but still on Monday more exchange will be passed.

In the north wool market there were three important sales—one lot very good wool, clean and without bellies at 57; another lot about 200 ars. good clean wool at 56; and a third lot sold by Don Nicanor Fernandez, about 180 ars. at 55. All the wool in this plaza has been sold, and buyers are anxiously looking for fresh arrivals.

No wools from Entre Rios have yet come to Barracas, but a party from the Banda Oriental states that there are buyers over there from Montevideo, who offer to buy the wools on the estancias at 26 rls. paper. As yet no sales have been reported. The brokers have been offering some large Banda Oriental lots on the Bolsa, but as yet no sales have been concluded.

The new Joint-Stock Deposit Warehouse Company is now formed, and merchants and others are invited to subscribe for the stock. The shares are $f.10,000 each.

In Gas Shares one sale 30 shares at 55 per cent premium.

The time sales of Bonds were as follows:—

For Tuesday, 10,000, at 46⅛
Saturday, 75,000, at 46
Nov. 30, 76,000, at 46
Dec. 31, 44,000, at 46

Total sales, 236,000

Money rules very abundant, and one large transaction done to-day at 8 per cent per annum.

South Plaza, Oct. 24.

Our special reporter gives the following weekly review:—

Wool—Very few arrivals of the ne. Some lots sold at 50, 54, 55, 57, and 59.

Old Wool—Some lots arrived from distant partidos were sold at 42, 45, and 46½ ar.

Few arrivals.

Dry Hides—Important transactions. Sold from 115, 122, 128, and some good matadero 130 pesada.

Sheepskins—The best lot from Larcos, at Lomas, obtained 180 a dozen. Other classes at 70, 80, 85, 107, 110, 118, and 125 a dozen. Desecho, at 15, 18, and 20.

Lambs—Met with ready sale, at 10½ and 11.

Horse Hides—Sold at 28, 20, and 34 each.

Horse Hair—Firm. Sold readily at 145, 150, and 155, long, from the South.

Grease and Tallow—Very important sales, viz.:—In boxes, 14⅝ reals silver; in pipes at 14½; in bord., 14½ rls. silver, and in begigas and panzas, at 33 and 34.

Capones—The most important sales and introduction for graserias. Sold at 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 40.

Hay in Bales—Alfalfa, 825 tons, common, 380.

Wheat—Barleta superior, 180 to 185; good do., 160, 175; fair do., 140, 155; Chile, 145, 200.

Barley—60, 80.

Flour—At the mills, 28, 30, and 32 arroba.

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

The dates from the army are to the 9th inst. The rains have been so incessant that the Allied camp is one vast quagmire, and the heat at times is intense. The health of the army is not good, but the soldiers suffer more from intermittent fevers and chucho than anything else.

The 4 Ironclads which forced the Angostura bitter pass are now before another pass called San Antonio, 3 leagues below Asuncion, where the Paraguayans have batteries placed. Baron Pasage is on board one of these vessels, which communicate with the shore: the Baron has learned from some Paraguayans that Lopez makes his stand at Villeta, and that there are troops in Asuncion. All the foreign gunboats are below Angostura. The Paraguayan steamer Pirabebe, with a flag of truce, dropped down the river the other day with the French Consul on board, who went at once to the Decidée.

Mr. Gould, it is said, has been invited to visit the Paraguayan camp by Lopez, but as yet has not gone. Gaspar Campos is alive and well cared for in the Paraguayan camp.

It was generally said at headquarters that as the present encampment is inconvenient, and the troops suffering immense hardships, an immediate attack will be made, but the position of Lopez is represented as extremely strong. A Paraguayan deserter has made the following statement:—

The Paraguayan army consists today of 53 regiments of Infantry of from 200 to 300 men each; also several cavalry regiments badly mounted. The intrenchments extend across the country from Pequiricy to the lagoon of the Yppa, all well defended by artillery, the heaviest guns command the River Paraguay.

In Asuncion there oisne regiment, No. 49, and some artillery, 10 pieces.

That Lopez holds his headquarters on the hills of Cumbariti, about one league and a-half from Paraguay river, and his troops encamped along the line in such a manner that at the first notice large bodies of men can be thrown on any given point.

That the entrenchments are two yards deep and 2½ wide, and also defended by abattis.

That the army is very badly supplied and living on beef without salt; but there is no cholera, although many cases of dysentry. The chief officers of Lopez are Resquin and Caballero, all the others having been shot. Barrio's wife and the Bishop are in the prison.

That Coimbra and Corumba have been evacuated, and only 200 men on the Rio Apa frontier.

That the woods which surround the Allied forces are full of spies, who report all the movements of the Allies to Lopez.

This deserter recommends the Allies not to attempt an assault, but to try the Chaco route.

That the road between Villeta and Asuncion is open, and the telegraph wires working.

That a division of infantry and cavalry was despatched to watch the movements of the ironclads, which had gone up the river, to prevent the Brazilians from landing.

Sixty-eight soldiers and some thirty persons attached to the army in commercial pursuits have died of cholera, but the fine weather has improved the sanitary condition of the army, and for the last ten days there has not been a single case of cholera reprteod The dates from the army are to the 14th inst., the belligerents are in the same positions, the allies are encamped at Palma, and owing to six days continuous rains the troops have suffered the greatest hardships. The whole country around is but a miserable swamp, and the sentries on guard keep watch up to their knees in mud. The woods are filled with Paraguayans and birds of every plumage; the general aspect of the country is grand and sublime, the very worst for an enemy to enter; the most experienced officers admit that the present encampment is the worst and most difficult since the war begun, things would be much worse but for the unceasing efforts of Gen. Gelly, who is wearing away fast, his friends in Buenos Ayres would hardly know him, and the terrible heat seems almost too much for his atenuated frame.

The weather, the country, the infernal mosquitos, the awful flies, the horrid heat are all excellent allies of Lopez. The peones of the commisariat been all laid up owing chiefly to excessive hardships and fatigue, many of them have died, and orders have been sent to Corrientes and Buenos Ayres to employ fresh gangs.

There are two large steamers anchored at the bank, which serve as hospitals; these are quite full, but the sick are well attended to.

Notwithstanding however the improved state of the health of the army, at all the river ports the most rigorous quarantine should be established, as the danger is imminent.

General Gelly, who kept his headquarters on board the Pavon, has moved to the Amazones, in consequence of some sickness on board the first named steamer.

All seem to agree that the army cannot remain much longer where it is. A move must be made, but where or how, that's the question.

The Italian gunboat Ardita has anchored off Villeta, and the commander availing himself of the invitation, visited the Paraguayan Camp and dined with Lopez, who received him with the greatest attention and hospitality.

The commander, on his return, gave a most favourable account of his trip, that the military executions at Tebicuary were all pure inventions—Carreras and Berges are both alive and well—that all the Italians in Paragnay are well cared for and comfortable. This officer further states that Villeta is well fortified, and the Paraguayan army well supplied with everything. He saw roaming on one of the hills 1500 head of fat cattle, and that in fact the only thing the enemy is short of is wine and English cotton goods—that the Paraguayans manufacture their own paper and calico from the cactus—and that in short the Paraguayans want for little—are in good spirits, and fully resolved to carry on the war to the end of the chapter.

When the Ardita returned the Decidée went up, and remains there still, the commander having gone to Lopez' camp.

The steamers to-day are loading troops for the Gran Chaco. There is an immense stir at head-quarters. It appears that Caxias has at last determined to send some of his troops up by a short cut, and some of the ironclads are under orders to go up the river and pass Villeta. One of the ironclads has suffered severely in running by Villeta, in her funnel, the balls struck the hull plates repeatedly, but did not penetrate, and one of the pilots of the ship states that there is no difficulty whatever in passing Villeta. The Chaco banks above Villeta are held by Paraguayan troops, and some Brazilians who incautiously went ashore the other day, had a very narrow escape, as a large body of troops emerged from the woods, and opened a terrible fire upon the unfortunate marines. Five steamers have been for the last few days busily occupied ferrying the troops across to the Chaco shore. The last steamer took over the artillery. The Chaco division will number about 10,000 men, they will advance on Asuncion.

The soldiers and officers have all attentively read the Wasburn correspondence.

A cavalry picquet of about 100 men has just returned from a raiding excursion, and report no Paraguayans for leagues and leagues around, and the country completely deserted.

The Chaco division will be under the command of Rivas, and already it was rumored that in consequence of this movement of the Allies, Lopez meditated falling back on Cierra Leon, but this is a mere rumor. Gen. Rivas' family is in Corrientes at present.

Gregorio Lopez, a Guardia Nacional of the Buenos Ayres division, was shot on the 12th by order of court martial, having killed his sergeant.

In the proveduria department there is ever immense hurry flurry, and the army contractors find it difficult to keep up with the requirements. The cattle have to be driven across the country from the Paso de la Patria at great risk and expense, but the heat is too great to send up beef by steamer. Each step the Allies make enhances the difficulty, and there can be no doubt but that for the convenience of the river, the whole Allied army would have to come back as it went. The inland streams are deep rivers, and the campaign seems as far off from a termination as ever.

It is more than probable when Rivas advances along the Chaco and occupies Asuncion, then the present position of Lopez will be untenable. Coal has fallen from eighty patacones per ton to forty-two patacons. One or two Italian suttlers have amassed a small fortune; they have sold out, and go down to Buenos Ayres or Montevideo. But, such business is extremely precarious, and for the one who has made money, there are thousands irretrievably ruined. Last week some suttlers went to their long home; their estate was rather summarily wound up; but war is war, and society knows few bonds in these out of the way parts, the only persons who seem to enjoy life being the commanders of foreign gunboats.

Thursday we were favored with the following from a highly responsible source.

Lopez is building a palace on the heights which can be seen from the river below the Angostura pass. The river at its narrowest point is defended by a strong earthwork mounting 24 sixty-eight pounders, which completely commands the narrows, and threatens to become a more serious obstruction than the far famed Humaita, the Stbastopol of the South.

The left of the Paraguayan line rests upon the impassable morass, covering many square leagues.

The right is supported by the river batteries, whilst the head-quarters where Lopez command is in the rear.

It is reported that Field Marshal Marques de Caxias, Commander-in Chief, 'ad interim' of all the allied forces operating against the Government of Paraguay, will continue his previous tactics, turning this obstacle without attacking it: he will pass 29,000 men into the Gran Chaco, and will march along the right bank of the river by a hedgy lane which the guides report leads direct to the parallel of Asuncion, and thence will manœuvre across the river.

For Asuncion, we may predict the fate of Moscow, when Field Marshal President Lopez, before being thus taken in rear, will have no course left but to retire upon Piribebi at this point the mountainous portion of the Republic commences, whilst the eastern portion of the river line is defended by the enormous lagoon of Aguara-Catu, of vast dimensions, one of the largest in Paraguay: this immense waste has ever been regarded by the Paraguayan with reverential superstition, and the oldest inhabitants believe that upon the drowning of a proud invader in its waters the salvation of the country depends. We may at all events predict that if Lopez premeditates a guerrilla warfare, here it will commence where the natural face of the country and popular superstition may be regarded as his best allies.

The Paraguayans say that as yet no boat ever crossed that mystic lake, and the various stories we hear of spirit waters reminds us of the famed Glendalough around whose placid margin poetic genius has thrown the amaranthine garland of immortal song.

> By that lake whose gloomy shore
> Allies never paddled o'er.

It is also reported that Viscount de Inhauma, a lieutenant of Lord Cochrane, determining like his great admiral to be ever in the front, exposed his ship. We believe the wooden ship Belmont took a fire of the redoubtable 68-pounder battery: that after being hulled and otherwise maltreated, he found it necessary to give up the unequal combat. The battery has a gun for every ship, and sundry to spare. The pass is narrow, and at times has been known to have from four to five feet of water. At present it holds sufficient for the largest Brazilian ironclad to pass. From Angostura to Asuncion by the river, the distance does not exceed seven leagues. and it is all smooth steaming. Below Asuncion we believe there is but one battery, reported to mount several small and one large gun, and facing this, is the artificial granite island, which was begun in the year 1864, and we are unaware if yet finished.

The present position of the Allies is dangerous in more ways than one—they are exposed to the daily sallies of the Paraguayans—and worse still, the fatal scourge is already decimating their ranks.

On reliable authority we hear that the Brazilians have lost as many as 130 in one day, and should they persist in field operations in this season, they are likely to reach the maximum allowed during the last attack, namely 500 per diem.

THE CLOSING OF CONGRESS.

Yesterday, about noon, the neighbourhood of Congress Hall was crowded with curious gazers, collected here to witness the closing ceremony of Congress. The galleries were all full, and in the body of the house a large number of Congress-men mustered. At one o'clock President Sarmiento, accompanied by his 'edecean,' drove up in the state carriage, and, when he was occupying the chairman's seat, read the following message:—

Honorable Senators and Deputies of the National Congress,

I have the honor to close your Sessions, and I am bound to say that I do so with regret, because it would have been proper that the new Administration should have had time to appreciate the public wants, and obtain from you the legislative resolutions that might satisfy them.

It does not behove me to throw a retrospective glance over your labors, since my action extends only over the future. The progressive strides made by past Administrations are only stepping stones to our further advance; and the errors that may perhaps be imputed to them, can only serve as warnings and teachings, just as those of my government will be a useful lesson for my successors.

You have voted funds, or the authorization to obtain them, in order to provide for the necessities of the war with Paraguay during your recess.

I have just decreed the mobilization of the National Guard of Corrientes, and, in conformity with the preamble of the law that authorized this measure, I am disposed to employ conciliatory means to bring to a termination the disturbances in that province, confidently hoping that the means employed will respond to your expectations and mine.

I have received, meanwhile, tranquillizing news from Rioja: and I believe that I have, within the sphere of my attributions, power and means to make permanent the pacification which has just been obtained, by the opportune mediation entrusted by my predecessor to Gen. Navarro.

The frontier continues disturbed and insecure, and I will avail myself of all the resources at my disposal to organize a more efficient system of defence.

I briefly touch upon these points, because I am anxious, from this moment, to secure for their complete realization your good will, of which you have given me an unequivocal proof, by the ready despatch of the few measures which I have had the honor of laying before you.

It is necessary to cure, in the interior of the country, a social disease,—vandalism, which, disguised under the mask of political denominations, keeps in constant alarm, four provinces, and even causes insecurity on their high roads. I will endeavour to exercise the power that constitutions and laws confer upon all government, in order to restore tranquillity to this part of the Republic.

The country begins, perhaps, to be convinced that the Constitution does not sufficiently protect the life and the interests of the citizens, against the aggressions of evil doers; and it is necessary that a more upright interpretation of the spirit and meaning of our fundamental law should come to prove, in a practical manner, that it has been dictated specially for the purpose of realizing the essential conditions of human society;—security of property and life, honor, and that share of happiness to which every human being has a legitimate right All civilized nations had before us given themselves laws to protect these rights, which peoples receive as a legacy from the past; and the Constitution has only confirmed those laws, regulating their strict application by wise resolutions.

We must, Honorable Senators and Deputies, henceforward show these populations, so proverbial for instability, that the Congress and the Executive are but distinct manifestations of one same principle of popular sovereignty, powers evenly balanced for mutual support, in the great object of the common welfare.

In returning, Honorable Senators and Deputies, to your homes, you will again mingle with your fellow citizens, and inspire them with your own sentiments. God grant that you may be able to infuse into their minds, hope and confidence in the resources of the country and the Government, without, however, kindling quimerical ideas of exaggerated promise.

I trust that I shall be able, on your return, to report to you, from this same spot, the progress that we have made, and to call upon you for such measures as the Government may need hereafter. All my efforts shall be to merit your approval, and I promise to spare no pains in this regard.

With these sentiments, I have the honor to salute you, Hon. Senators and Deputies of Congress, and declare the Sessions closed.

A VOICE FROM THE INTERIOR.

REAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Mendoza, Oct. 2.

The Interior of this Republic presents a curious contrast to all other countries in the effect of Indian neighbours. The Yankees take a sort of credit for 'improving' Indians off the face of the earth. The colonists of New Zealand get into hot water with the Home Government for their rough treatment of Indians. Something or other is going on at the Cape calculated to drive the barbarians farther back. Generally it is looked upon as an axiom that Indians disappear before whitemen and civilisation—either they are exterminated or assimilated into the civilised body. Are we to deduce logically either that the Argentine Nation are not white men, or that they cannot be classed in the ranks of civilisation?

Contrary to all other rule, they meet the Indian to associate with him, assume his habits, and are fast succeeding in driving their countrymen from the interior. Indians seldom or never come alone in their invasions, but are accompanied by Gauchos (who are turned Cristianos), whereas Gauchos frequently act alone for their own sole account.

The last 'mensageria' from Villa nueva was stopped on the Alto Grande, six leagues east of San Luis [the same place as before—a favorite spot, it appears], by about a dozen Gauchos armed with swords and guns. From the distance of about a cuadra they called upon the conductor (Ferrari) and the three passengers to surrender under pain of immediato 'degolladura.' These, however, objected, but, feigning compliance, invited the Gauchos to come on. Meanwhile, they prepared to receive them. Seeing this, the Gauchos retreated after parleying for an hour and a-half. There is some consolation in seeing what cowardly stuff Gauchos are made of.

Mules have become very scarce and dear here, and animals which would hardly have fetched $20 two years ago, are now worth $50. This is attributed to the operations of Colorados and Libertadores during the last revolution, and of Indians and Gauchos subsequently. The number of animals swept off during the last few months, if clearly ascertained, must amount to a figure truly startling.

Consequently, freights have risen The present rate from Mendoza to Villanueva is 10 and 12 rls. per arroba, whereas carriers say they made more money two years ago with freights to Rosario at 4rls. per arroba.

Some very heavy showers have fallen here and in San Juan during the last week. The roads are very heavy, but hacendados are rubbing their hands at the prospect of plenty of grass in the camp this summer.

There has been a continuance of bad weather in the Cordillera, which is covered with snow to its base. Three posts are overdue from Chile; let us hope the poor fellows who are carrying the mails are safe in the Casuchas, but they must be suffering greatly, if only for cold. "It's an ill wind that blaws naebody guid;" plenty of water is looked for this Summer for irrigation.

San Juan is just now without a Federal Court, the judge having gone to Buenos Ayres, leaving everything at a standstill until his return.

Would it not be better that the National Government, when according leave of absence to these Judges, should appoint someone to act *ad interim*.

Considering the farces that pass for law in the Provincial Courts of these provinces, and from which there is no appeal, foreigners are rather hardly treated in San Juan just now.

CERRILLO.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

At last all difficulties appear to have been removed, procrastination has had its limit, and the Municipality, in fair earnest, has taken up the proposals, so long laying on their table. The relative merits of the various schemes has yet to be discussed, and we ardently hope that a benign Providence will inspire our city-fathers with the requisite wisdom, justice, and ballast for the task. It appears that among the numerous proposals there is one which offers, at a most moderate expenditure, to supply the city with pure river water, taken from the Olivos: this scheme, which comes from the representative of a responsible and wealthy English firm, certainly merits preference, for since the Saladero establishment on the Palermo Road has been started, it is obvious that the water supplied by the Coghlan Works, will be unfit to drink, and only serviceable for street or municipal purposes. As yet we have not seen the particulars of this Olivos water supply scheme, which, we understand, has been presented by no less a personage than a member of the Board of Health, but if the terms are equally favorable as the others, the water is certainly better.

We must do the present Municipal board the justice to say that the members seem at last sincere in their efforts to supply the city with water and sewerage; and the less time they lose in discussing the project the better. 'Good water and cheap' should be the motto of the Board on the discussion of the project. Whatever is done should be done quickly.

We purpose, to-morrow, giving our readers a short sketch of the various proposals. Mr. Robertson's is generally regarded with much favor, as being better than all the others sent in, but this new scheme to supply the city with water from Olivos, seems to be an improved scheme, as the river water in the neighborhood of the Gas house and Recoleta is only drinkable when the Palermo Saladero stops working, and the current is strong; a strong south-easterly wind for a few hours impregnates the Recoleta water with all the filth from the Boca, and refuse from the city. If at all practicable, the water supply should come from Los Olivos, or even a point more remote, and it is desirable that, as we are now about to decide the matter finally, the best and cleanest water should be obtained.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT].

Rosario, Sept. 20, 1868.

The brick-and-mortar fever still rages here with unabated violence; as yet it has not taken a theatrical turn, although three schemes for such buildings are on the *tapis*, each proceeding from men of influence. Nothing can yet be said to be definitely settled.

Señores Corvalan, Gonzalez, and Navarro have schemes for theatres, in Calles Comercio and Puerto, and according to "La Nazione Italiana," in Calle Cordoba, wherein, it states, a plot of ground has been given by the "Sociedad del Progreso" of Rosario. One large theatre for the town is enough, but it would be desirable if a concert room or hall were built, to prevent a complete monopoly, as people wishing to give a concert in this town have been prevented by the exorbitant demands made by the management of the late theatre.

It may be remembered that extensive improvements, going on at the Barraca del Progreso, were lately noticed, now an entirely new place of the kind, owned by natives and foreigners, is being enclosed by a brick wall, a little higher up the river, having a river frontage of 52 metres, an area of 1,000 yards, flanked on the other three sides by the entrance to the station, and the Calles Entre Rios and Jujuy, the whole of the arrangements of which will be very similar to the establishment of Cabal, of which a short description has been previously given.

On the 8th inst., Capt. Luigbeck, of the Dutch brigantine Alberta, loading provender for Humaita in this port, mysteriously disappeared. On the evening of the day named he was known to have been on board, and gone to his cabin for the night: later in the evening his presence was required; someone went to call him, but the unfortunate man was not forthcoming, and though the vessel was searched, it was with the same result. The supposition remained that he had fallen overboard and was drowned. On the 18th inst. this surmise received verification by the finding of the body a few leagues down the river. Whether his death was brought about by the act of another, by accident, or suicide, is unknown, and likely to remain so, though there is every hope that the affair was the result of accident, as he was not known to be in difficulties, and he was much liked by his crew. The burial took place in Rosario on the 20th inst., and thus ended the matter.

As there has been no official announcement in this town for the redemption of the Commercial Bank notes, as has been the case with the Cordoba branch, a few tradesmen in Rosario have advertised that they take the bills at par; but it is self-evident any deterioration in the value of the notes could be compensated for by increasing the prices of their goods, or a variety of deceptions could be resorted to, which would be a good advertisement and possible gain to speculating tradesmen.

A capital postal arrangement has been lately made by which the public benefit much: all letters directed to the post office are advertised in both native papers.

In a number of small matters, it has lately been shown that the comfort of the Rosario public is being more considered than was formerly the case; how this is appreciated was exhibited on Sunday evening in the pleasing seats provided by the Municipality. Seldom has such a crowd of persons been seen in the Plaza on an ordinary occasion; after a certain time it was impossible to get a seat: the natives evidently like comfort as much as any European. The success of the thirty benches now placed in the Plaza will cause an addition to be made to the number. Besides the military band, which played on Sunday evening in the public square, the first performance of an Italian band was given on the same day in the Jardin del Recreo, a kind of lilliputian Cremorne much affected here. The Italian nation is naturally so musically gifted, it was no surprise to hear good individual performance by the instrumentalists: the defect noticed was a want of unanimity in the body, which practice will rectify—this done, the music will be excellent.

A communication from Rosario seldom appears in the *Standard* that does not contain news of improvements or entirely new projects so far as that town is concerned. There is every probability that an Alcazar will shortly be established here, as also a new race club, cursorily referred to some weeks ago.

SPHINX.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The result of the government examination of the first year's accounts of the Great Southern Railway, has at last come before the public, in the shape of an extensive report of the Accountant, which has been published by the Government, occupying a whole supplement of the "Tribuna."

We must confess that the huge dimensions, and formidable appearance of this document, are rather terrifying, and we claim indulgence for a few days, before thoroughly reviewing the work, which, as editors of an English journal, advocates of British enterprise, and deeply interested in the welfare of this country, we are anxious to do with impartiality, and at the same time, with a proper regard for the important consequences connected with it.

We observe that, according to the usual course of proceeding in such cases, the report has been sent by the Government to the representatives of the Company, for whatever observations they may have to make on it, and, pending their reply, we much regret that it should have appeared in such an ostentatious form, as we feel satisfied that, had the Government waited, it would have had a better opportunity of forming a correct opinion on the subject, and of revising much of the objectionable character of the report.

In saying this, we cast no imputation on Sr. Cerro, the Accountant: we have no reason to doubt that he has acted up to his conscience, as he has informed us, and that he has been inexorable, like most Government auditors, and we know him also, personally, to be a most upright and unbending man, and we could not have expected anything else from him. The opinion, however, of an Accountant is but a limited one, and generally confined to one particular view of the subject, whereas the Government, to whom the representation of the country's interests is confided, and on whom the full responsibility rests, is called upon to take a far wider field of observation, in which many mere technical objections, must naturally become matters of secondary importance.

Moreover, in this case, it might with every reason be expected, that where such utter inexperience existed in matters of railway management, and where the experiment made with the State Railway, one of identical character with that under discussion, has given such incomparably inferior results, the Government, with all the knowledge and experience it possesses of the many and almost insuperable difficulties and expenses attending the starting of a new enterprise of such magnitude in the country, owing to the deficiencies which alike surround everything, would deal liberally in measuring the defects of others similarly situated, and in subjecting the first year's accounts of this young and promising enterprise to the ordeal of a Government audit, they would overlook many of its minor defects, bearing in mind the immense benefits it has already conferred on the Province, which have been directly felt by the Government, the people, and the country at large; not forgetting also that whatever decision they may adopt in this case will form a precedent for the future, reflecting abroad the character of the Government and giving an estimate of the real worth of their guarantee, on the faith of which the British public have subscribed in this instance upwards of three-quarters of a million sterling.

We are pledged above all things to behave honorably to this Company, no matter what the sacrifice may be; and considering the very insignificant cost at which the advantages introduced by this Railway have been obtained there should be no hesitation as to the manner in which the first year's expenditure should be dealt with.

We can state also with some satisfaction, as constant observers of the practical management of this line, that the G. S. R. Company deserves well of this country, and that it richly merits the reputation it has acquired, of being without a rival in its economical good working and honest administration. We feel, therefore, confident that when the matter under discussion is put to the test, the B. Ayres Government and public will not begrudge it a fair share of profit in return for the benefit they have derived from it.

We have given expression to these general views on this important subject, as a preliminary to a full and minute examination of the report, in the hope that they may afford some reassurance to our friends in England, who cannot fail to experience some dismay, if not despair, at the tendency of this first exhibition of railway fiscalization in Buenos Ayres, which is certainly not calculated to operate favorably on our future prospects, but rather to shake that implicit confidence, which we should like to see established in the name and for the credit of the Government.

MONTEVIDEO.

October, 20th 1868.

The wreck of the French ship Bonne Amélie off Cape Santa Maria, has caused a most painful impression here, and thrown a gloom over the entire city. The loss of life cannot be ascertained with anything like accuracy, until the official passenger list comes to hand, but it is believed that every soul on board has perished. The total number lost is said to be over 200, but as yet we can only surmise the sad and affecting tale, for not a soul has survived to tell it.

How many hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, and bright anticipations for the future, have been for ever laid at rest, and obliterated; swept into the great Ocean of Eternity, by the remorseless waves, on that awful night off the coast of Maldonado. In many a humble cottage on Biscay's stormy shores, in many a hamlet of "La Belle France," young hearts will be wrung, bright eyes grow dim, and aged heads will bow with grief for the loved and lost, on the bleak and lonely Oriental shore.

We have not had, for a long time, so sad a catastrophe on our coasts; the particulars, brief and imperfect as yet, are as follows:—

The Bonne Amelie left Bordeaux on the 14th August, bound for Buenos Ayres, carrying over 200 passengers, and a miscellaneous cargo. The voyage was a fair, average one, as she arrived off the mouth of the Plate in about two months; ascending the river, making for Montevideo (for which place she is believed to have had large consignments), she was caught by the pampero which prevailed along the coast last week, driven on shore off Cape Santa Maria; and, amidst the rocks and quicksands of that inhospitable shore, La Bonne Amelie went to pieces, and every one of her living freight found a grave.

Several corpses have been picked up in the locality, many of them in an advanced stage of decomposition; amongst others that of a young and handsome woman, with a child tightly clasped to her breast, 'the ruling passion, a mother's love, strong in death.' Pieces of wreck—masts, sails, spars, casks of wine and brandy, clothes,—all the sad parapharnalia of death and disaster by sea have been, and are daily being found, in abundance.

Many of the passengers are said to have been Basques, and their premature and awful death will be a loss to the country which they were seeking to adopt, for, amongst the motley crowds of immigrants that reach our shores, none are more industrious, hard-working, and successful than the Basques.

The Gastronomical Club, to which I referred in my last, had their first "Dejeuner á la fourchette" on Sunday. One enthusiastic member proposed that the President of the Republic should be named 'Patron of the Club;' this motion, after considerable, but not very lucid discussion, was declared lost, on the ground that should the first Magistrate take it into his head to come often, or accompanied by too numerous a retinue, the treasurer would soon be compelled to cry "hold, enough!" I am forced to infer from this little episode, that 'gormandizing,' *per se*, has not a very refining influence on either the heart or manners of its votaries.

Thirteen prisoners escaped from the Union on Saturday night, two only of whom have been recaptured, and one of them was found to have broken his leg in escaping. The frequent escapes from prison here reflect the utmost discredit on the Police, or whoever has charge of the public prisons.

The inauguration of the "Ferro Carril Central del Uruguay," will shortly take place; the intermediate stations are almost finished, and the locomotives, carriages, &c. all ready.

The ball at Sra. Viana's on Saturday night was splendid, and dancing was kept up till the 'small hours.'

The new 'Corps de Ballet' make their first appearance on Wednesday next. Great things are expected from them in the way of 'tours de force' on the 'light fantastic toe.'

The Grand Prize of $30,000 m|c. in the last Lottery here, fell to the lot of four residents of Gualeghaychú.

Gottschalk's grand Concert will certainly take place on Friday next.

Business on Change has been a little more active to-day.

Weather looks threatening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The promise contained in Sr. Sarmiento's closing message to Congress that his Government would give a preferential attention to the important question of securing the frontier from the desolating invasions of the Indians has not been given in vain, and we see with real pleasure that the Minister of War has not lost a moment in taking action in the matter. By an official note addressed to the Governor of Santa Fé he informs him that the Government is organizing tropos of the line destined exclusively to the service of the frontier, and meanwhile requests him to place at the disposal of Colonel Benávidez, two hundred National Guards to be provisionally employed in said service. and which are to be relieved every six months.

Sheep will in be finer condition this season [Nov. and Dec.] than they have been for many years past. Fat capones and sheep find ready sale at $34 to $40 in the camp. Prices after shearing will be $24 to $27. We know of one instance in Lujan where a 'caponero' parted 500 out of a flock at $35, and offered $25 for the entire flock after shearing.

The National Government has subscribed a thousand patacons to the Relief Fund, for the sufferers of the Pacific earthquake.

The National Senate before its prorogation, sanctioned the appointment of Don Manuel R. Garcia as Argentine Minister to the United States.

We have seen a letter from a trust worthy party, at present domiciled in Humaita, dated the 3d inst. He says "Cholera has made its appearance here, but thank Heaven it has already taken its passport. There is not much to communicate about the war, and by a letter I received yesterday from my friend, I conclude that the Allies have no chance of seeing Asuncion before three months."

Maize from Saladillo, about 60 leagues from town, was yesterday sold in the South Plaza at $112 per fan.

IMPORTANT FROM ENTRE RIOS.

Salto, October 22, 1868.

General Urquiza, in company with Sarsfield, Victorica, &c., arrived at Concordia yesterday, per steamer Rio Uruguay, and immediately on their arrival sent a 'chasque' for Evaristo Lopez, ex-Governor of Corrientes. The party arrived to-day at Concordia to settle about delivering up Caceres to General Mitre. Caceres is understood to be hiding in the woods about the Miocoretá. Every hope is entertained that a speedy settlement will be arrived at on this point.

REX.

SHARE LIST.

No. of Shares.	Nom. value	Paid up.	NAME.	Last price	L. D.
	PTS.				
	100	60	Argentine Bank	58	20
1024	1000	50	Arg Marine In. Co.	150	30
1000	50	2½	Bienhechora		
14,000	200	all	Caja de Credito	200	15
	98	all	Central Argentine Ry.	60	6
			Estrella Fire Insurance		
2000	1000	50	Estrella Co., Steamship	50	
	98	all	Great Southern Ry.	83	7
2,500	100	all	Saltella Steam Co. (new)	98	15
600	500		Steam Launch Co.		
300	1000	all	S. A. Steam Nav. Co.	1080	15
1,000	100	30	Wharf and Branch San Fernando Ry. Co.		
	98	68½	Liebig's Ex. of Meat Co.	81	
	M/C.				
	1000	all	Bolsa Shares	1400	15
	5000	all	Coliseum	2500	6
25,000	1000	all	Gas Co.	1550	20

BIRTHS.

October 18, the wife of H. T. Grigg, Esq., of a daughter.

October 20, at the Quinta de los Olivos, the wife of E. Glover, Esq., of a daughter.

October 17, at Calle Larga, Barracas, the wife of W. A. Maclean, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

October 19, at the Scotch Church, by the Rev. James Smith, Mr. Adam Cowes, to Emilia, youngest daughter of Mr. William J. Goodman,

October 5, at the Estancia San Juan, Paysandu, by the Rev. L. M'Neil, Incumbent of this district, Mr. Walter Denholm, sheepfarmer, to Maggie, fourth daughter of the late Alexander Smith, Esq., of Dunbar, Scotland.

DEATH.

October 8, in Buenos Ayres, Patrick, infant son of Mr. John Lawler, aged two months.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MATTI AND PRIERA, 36½ CALLE CUYO.

The Capitan, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fé. From the Railway Station, Retiro. Passages reduced.

The steamer Rio Uruguay, To-day, at 5 p.m. for Montevideo.

The steamer Lujan, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Gualeguay, Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fé. From the Railway Station, Retiro. Passages reduced.

The steamer Rio Uruguay, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and ports.

The Steamer Tula To-day, at 10 a.m. for Carabelas, Zurate, Baradero, and San Pedro, from the Railway Station, Retiro.

The steamer Cisne, on Thursday, at 10 a.m. or Humaitá and ports. Passages at half price.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, 67, CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

The steamer Beauly, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Colonia.

The steamer Estrella, every Thursday, for San Pedro and ports, at half-past 12 p.m. From the Retiro.

The steamer Estrella, for Rosario, on every Sunday. From the Railway Station, Retiro, at 10 a.m.

The steamer James T. Brady, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11.

Through the liberal arrangements of Mr. Crabtree, Special Trains will run to Palermo as follows;—

STARTING.

25 de Mayo	10.35	11	11.5	11.40
Retiro	10.46	11.8	11.15	11.48
Palermo	10.56	11.17	11.25	11.58

RETURNING.

Palermo	5.10	5.25	5.40	6.18
Retiro	5.20	5.35	5.55	6.28
25 de Mayo	5.28	5.46	6.5	6.35

The Sport will commence at half-past Eleven.

T. HOGG, Hon. Secretary.

309,xp,o25

SOCIEDAD ANONIMA. — Subscriptions to the Stock of this Company, for the construction of Custom-house Deposits, under contract with the National Government, will be received until November 30th. Each Share, value $10,000 silver. Merchants who have to pay such high rents for Deposit Stores, would do well to subscribe to this Company. Subscribers' names can be enrolled at Messrs. Lumb, Brothers, Bonnomasson, O'Shee, Lanus, Hermanos; Mariano Casares, Ambrosio Lezica, and Francisco B. Madero. 307,3p,o25

LEGAL.

RODRIGUEZ Y LARRAZABAL.—By order of the Judge of the 1st Instancia, Dr. D. Emilio A. Agrelo, and for act of the Executors of the late William Young, we will sell on our Premises, Victoria 143, 145, on Tuesday, 17th of November next, at one o'clock p.m., a tract of superior land, comprising 16 suertes of chacras, 2,000 varas front, by 2,000 depth, situated in the Partido of Quilmes, a league and a-half from the Glew Station. Said land contains brick house, with six rooms, five ranchos, well, corral for horses, potreros, two puestas, 890 sheep al corte, twenty head of cattle, half a square of alfalfa, twelve squares wire-fenced, mount, &c. Said property has been valued at the sum of $330,000 m|c. No offers will be received for less than two-thirds of the valuation. For further information, apply Victoria 143, 145. 311,25p,o25

ONE JOLLY EVENING EVERY WEEK.

CREMORNE GARDENS, BELGRANO.

Thomas Watson begs respectfully to inform his patrons and friends that he proposes having a 'recherche' "Free and Easy" every Wednesday Evening (weather permitting) to commence at Eight o'Clock precisely. Several amateurs of acknowledged talent have promised to attend regularly.

Piano, Harmonium, &c.

Don't forget next Wednesday, 28th inst., at Eight o'Clock.

Beds provided for over one hundred people if necessary. 1p,o25

POR MARIANO VIVAR—De una hermosa Finca.

El Viernes 30 del corriente Octubre, a las 2 en punto de la tarde, y por orden de su propietario, se rematará a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado la hermosa finca situada en la calle de Belgrano No. 257 entre las calles de Tacuari y Buen Orden, el terreno es compuesto de 22 1/2 varas de frente por 70 de fondo, con 23 habitaciones de las que quince son empapeladas y con cielo raso, cocina, dos letrinas, aljibe con brocal de marmol, caballeriza con altillo, cochera, 3 patios y un corral, siendo el primero con pizo de piedra marmol, otro con piedra Inglesa y el otro con piedra inglesa y ladrillo, siendo el todo del edificio construido con materiales de primera clase, la localidad central de la propiedad, su gran estencion y proximidad a la Plaza Monserrat la hacen a proposito para un gran establecimiento publico, los interesados pueden ocurrir a inspeccionar la casa desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde, pues para el efecto está desocupada y por mas pormenores a casa del rematador, Calle Defensa No. 70. 306,xp,o25

POR OCAMPO Y DESCIORA—De una casa

Por ausentarse del pais se rematará a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado.

El Domingo 1° de Noviembre a las 2 de la tarde, una esplendida casa de altos en la calle de Lima No. 397 1/2 cerca del mercado Constitucion. Dicha finca tiene el frente y zaguan pintado al oleo, 4 hermosas piezas muy bien entabiadas y embaldozadas, piso en el patio y zaguan de marmol y oficinas necesarias. Los altos tienen cinco piezas hechas a todo costo, sala y ante-sala empapeladas con un rico papel dorado, galeria de cristal y piso de marmol, en el comedor una estufa de marmol, y el piso de las demas oficinas tambien de marmol. Se puede garantir a los interesados que muy pocas veces se podrá adquirir una casa tan hermosa y tambien construida, pues fué hecha a todo costo par habitarla el mismo propietario. La calle está empedrada, el paraje es inejorable estando inmediato al mercado Constitucion emporio del gran comercio de la campaña del Sud.

Esta casa puede producir 1500$ y hay orden de venderla a cualquier precio. Por mas pormenores ocurrir Recoba Nueva No. 102. 316,xp,o25

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

Messrs. LAMPORT AND HOLT'S
DIRECT LINE.

Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Kepler, ...	1,499	Flamsteed, ...	1,376
Galileo, ...	1,525	Copernicus, ..	1,397
Newton, ...	1,074	Laplace, ...	1,194
Ptolemy, ...	1,115	Donati, ...	1,182
Halley, ...	1,347	Tycho Brahe,	1,848
Humboldt, ...	1,346	Hipparchus, ..	1,840
Saladin, ...	510	La Plata, ...	1,393
Cassini, ...	836	Uruguay, ...	1,301

One of the above First-class Steamers will be Despatched by the River Plate Association, direct for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES, on the 30th of each Month; if that day be Sunday, then on the 31st.

The Steamship NEWTON, expected in Montevideo on the 30th inst., will leave this Port 10 days after her arrival for Antwerp, via Montevideo.

Cargo will be Received on Board until Day of Sailing.

Parcels and Specie at the Office of the Undersigned until TWO, P.M., of said Day.

☞ Letters will be received at the Post-office only.

These Boats have excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGES,
AS FOLLOWS:—

Liverpool, ...	£40	sterling.
Antwerp, ...	40	,,
Southampton, ...	40	,,
Lisbon, ...	150	Patacons.
Bahia, ...	70	,,
Rio de Janeiro, ...	50	,,

Steerage Passages: One-Half.

RETURN TICKETS, with a Deduction of 25 per Cent., available for TWELVE Months.

☞ Tickets granted to Parties here wishing to bring out their Friends.

Freight on Specie: One-Half per Cent.

Apply to the Agents,
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.;
Or to the Brokers,
GEEN, LE ROSSIGNOL & Co.,
231, xp, s27 85 Calle Reconquista

TRADE MARK — UBIQUE

DRUGS, &c.

GEORGE CURLING AND CO.,
No. 16, CULLUM-STREET,
LONDON.

Agents in the River Plate:
MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR,
72, RECONQUISTA.
248,6m,s30

F. S. CLEAVER'S PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP,
For entirely and speedily removing the Stains of Nitrate of Silver from the hands, &c., without in any way injuring the skin.

Warranted not to contain a particle of Cyanide of Potassium.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

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"Palladium Office,"
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Their efficacy has been proved already by many persons, who have been relieved from severe Coughs and Colds, and they are considered also as a good tonic.

I wish you will, on receiving my letter, forward a supply by the mail packet.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,
MARTIAL ANTOINE.
To Mr. Keating, 30p 2pw s19

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

BRITISH.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Steamer	Theresa	250	Capper	Oct. 18	Thompson and Co.
Barque	Sheffield	327	Murray	Feb. 4	Order.
Schooner	Parana	97	Malm	April 7	Hale & Co.
Barque	Empress	372	Gillis	— 1	Thomson and Co.
Barque	Raleigh	264	Jones	— 1	Ducasse.
Barque	Mary Ann	257	Pugsley	— 3	Brown & Co.
Schooner	Maggie Louisa	171	Goudey	— 19	Warnholtz and Co.
Barque	Augusta Kelly	304	Lurkee	— 21	Order.
Barque	Rothesay	198	Barber	— 26	DevottoBros.
Barque	Duchess of Sutherland	319	Graves	July 5	Order.
Barque	David M'Nutt	502	M'Elhinney	— 13	Proudfoot, Hall, and Co.
Barque	Florence Baker	365	Bond	— 16	Order.
Barque	Sarah Elizabeth	423	M'Lean	— 10	Castro.
Brig	Aven	241	M'Kenzie	August 7	Madero.
Barque	Busy	300	Lockhart	— 7	Order.
Brigantine	Ariel	178	Ships	— 15	Llavallol and Sons.
Brigantine	Kate	237	Nosill	— 23	Orden.
Schooner	Cæsares	47	Wallice	— 28	Cæsares and Sons.
Barque	Florence Louise	341	Taw	— 29	Green & Co.
Barque	Zelia	257	Murphy	Sept. 2	Bell & Sons.
Lugger	Auld Reekie	192	Dawson	— 2	Freyer Bros.
Barque	Pasithea	587	burnett	— 7	Bonnemason & Heydecker.
Barque	Flor del Mar	533	Kidman	— 7	Corti and Riva.
Barque	Hesperus	432	Waycott	— 18	Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.
Barque	M. C. Corning	614	Blanvelt	— 27	Hale and Co.
Barque	E. A. Bounder	—	Payne	— 29	Mantels & Pfeffer.
Brigantine	Golden Gleam	172	Lawrence	— 28	Saliano and Gabaston.
Brig	Martha Stevens	207	Short	— 30	Orden.
Barque	Koh-i-Noor	467	Cumming	Oct. 1	Gas Co.
Schooner	San Juan	60	James	— 3	Proudfoot, Hall, & Co.
Barque	Don Diego	320	Taylor	— 3	Darbyshire, Krabbe, & Co.
Barque	Louisa Cook	280	Cook	— 3	New Brunswick.
Barque	Scotia Queen	414	Grant	— 3	Montreal.
Schooner	Anita	83	Gamber	— 5	Proudfoot, Hall, and Co.
Barque	Barbadoes	429	Soley	— 5	Folmar & Co.
Barque	Gipsy	456	Robinson	— 5	Bell & Son.
Ship	St. Lawrence	843	Nicolos	— 6	Lassalle and Son.
Schooner	Hamlet	136	Green	— 6	Zimmermann & Co.
Schooner	Ocean Belle	134	Hilricks	— 6	Bonilla.
Barque	Pontiac	608	Roberts	— 7	Order.
Barque	Bella	355	Davis	— 12	Cohen and Joseph
Barque	Colorado	548	Thomas	— 13	Woodgate Brothers
Brig	Maud	238	Woods	— 13	Gowland and Co.
Brigantine	Julia Lingley	298	Le Pratt	— 18	Ziammermann and Co.
Barque	Teesdale	534	Scarrow	— 14	Pigretti and Cervelli
Steamer	City of Rio Janeiro	1174	Peters	— 15	Woodgate, Brothers
Barque	Contest	560	Kime	— 20	Hugo, Bungo & Co.
Brigantine	A. S. Palmer	295	Kaye	— 20	Hale and Co.

AMERICAN.

Steamer	James T. Brady	700	Patterson	May 8	Hale and Co.
Brigantine	Hail Columbia	405	Brereton	— 11	Dusaud Bros.
Brigantine	Minnie Abbe	343	Harding	— 18	Zimmermann and Co.
Barque	Carrie E Long	548	Parks	— 26	Order.
Barque	City of Bangor	599	Menzes	Sept. 2	Castro.
Barque	Charles M'Carthy	300	Barclay	— 6	Order.
Lugger	Gertrude	403	Amerton	— 22	Hale & Co.
Barque	Devonshire	643	Drinkwater	— 22	Drysdale and Co.
Barque	Sarah Hobart	508	White	— 22	Hale and Co.
Brigantine	Helen O Phinney	443	Boyd	— 22	Do.
Barque	P. C. Merrymann	803	Soule	— 30	Powel.
Brigantine	Maurice	230	Carlson	— 15	Green & Co.
Schooner	Mary A. Rich	414	Bowden	— 20	Zimmermann and Co.

GERMAN.

Brig	Lahaina	293	Beckmann	June 22	Stock and Co.
Brig	Reichstag	215	Schwarting	— 33	Darbyshire and Co.
Barque	Herzog Ernst	323	Conard	— 9	Drysdale & Co.
Brigantine	Ceres	134	Poelmann	— 12	Arning and Hntz.
Barque	Nymph	304	Rabe	— 14	Green & Co.
Brigantine	Johanne	197	Peters	— 18	Order.
Brigantine	Alfred	153	Polbrenz	— 19	Ramos.
Brigantine	Levante	184	Behrmann	— 22	Bote Bros.
Brig	Concordia	300	Holtz	— 23	Order.
Schooner	Rudolph V. Benegsen	92	Dogen	— 24	Order.
Lugger	Carl	330	Baas	— 26	Order.
Brig	Geert Herwig	159	Smit	— 26	Arning & Hntz.
Barque	Edward Pena	353	Kipp	— 31	Order.
Brig	Del Schwalbe	246	Fiehne	Sept. 2	Madero.
Barque	Bismark	225	Stellmann	— 6	Castro.
Barque	Vegesack	360	Ieper	— 8	Zimmermann and Co.
Barque	Star of Hope	281	Petersen	— 9	Gas Co.
Barque	Brazileira	366	Wessels	— 15	Zimmermann and Co.
Schooner	Galene	100	Pieper	— 16	Order.
Schooner	Belicna	78	Kroger	— 16	O'Shee & Co.
Barque	Formosa	299	Brockhaus	— 17	Deetjen & Co.
Brigantine	Juliane	199	Oestmann	— 17	Order.
Schooner	Adila	84	Lubira	— 17	O'Shee and Co.
Schooner	Fenny	135	Dinkelon	— 23	Madero.
Schooner	Mathilde	160	Breckwoldt	— 23	Order.
Barque	Beethoven	353	Krouse	— 23	Gas Co.
Barque	Philothea	194	Kramer	— 29	Pini and Ronceroni.
Barque	Steinhagen Neuhoff	299	Klatt	— 30	Arning and Hntz
Barque	Theresa	363	Wiebes	Oct. 4	Gowland and Co.
Barque	Hamburg	360	Peterson	— 4	Gas Co.
Brig	Voltiguer	180	Ehmke	— 5	Freyer Bros.
Schooner	Minna	139	Bocker	— 6	O'Shee and Co.
Brig	Berge	227	Lucht	— 8	Order.
origantine	Maria	154	Pigge	— 16	Green & Co.

FRENCH.

Barque	Mont Redoh	280	Cornu	Aug. 14	Bonnemason and Co.
Ship	Arequipa	591	Villeaumoras	— 14	Bemberg and Co.
Brig	Zoe	261	L'Hotelier	— 26	Order.
Barque	President Oursel	380	Le Pare	— 28	Bemberg and Co.
Barque	Marie Josephine	575	Bertho	— 29	Ducasse & Co.
Barque	Ville de Lille	560	Ryckman	— 30	Dusaud and Co.
Barque	Antoine	290	Le Hesque	Sept. 5	Devotto Bros.
Ship	St. Francois	760	Chartier	— 11	Ladvocat & Co.
Ship	Francois I.	1245	Cervoni	— 15	Llavallol and Co.
Barque	Ville de Caen	300	Fertin	— 17	Daireux and Co.
Brig	Roitelet	300	Villard	— 21	Audrin.
Barque	St. Louis	456	Corduan	— 26	Ducasse.
Barque	Jeanne	245	Revert	— 26	Warnholtz and Co.
Ship	La Tour du Pin	522	Gourio	— 30	Bonnemason and Co.
Ship	Ville de Toulouse	502	Labouille	— 30	Jolly.
Barque	Ville Besnard	234	Herve	Oct. 1	Modet.
Barque	Jeanne Postel	593	Hocket	— 1	Bonnemason and Heydecker.
Barque	Grand Conde	524	Legasse	— 3	Order.
Ship	Porta Coeli	338	Crudet	— 4	Delfino.
Barque	Deux Maria	272	Binquez	— 5	Delfino.
Brig	St Geneveive	436	Picard	— 7	Cabirau.
Barque	Emile et Laure	325	Daniel	— 7	Ducasse.
Barque	Antifer	426	Guirand	— 8	Ladvocat and Co.
Ship	Alexander Delphine	442	Olivier	— 9	Order.
Barque	Gabrielle Alice	294	Gautier	— 12	Lennuyeux.
Ship	Trois Soeurs	390	Millet	— 12	Order.
Barque	Amelie	312	Rollier	— 14	Do.
Ship	Bella Curbana	394	barbotin	— 15	Do.
Barque	Ernestine	267	Hiriart	— 17	Etchebarne and Co.
Barque	Admiral Charnier	349	Medelec	— 20	Delfino
Barque	Vauban	657	Arihaud	— 20	Jolly and Co.
Brig	Assumption	174	Tachonnme	— 21	

ITALIAN.

Barque	Liugue E. Rondemina	650	Vio	June 10	Delfino.
Schooner	Nuevo Comercio	81	Risso	— 23	Order.
Lugger	Tamanlipas	179	Bruzzone	— 26	Graffigna Bros.
Barque	Antoneita Costa	622	Danove	August 9	Delfino.
Barque	Asunta Gianello	560	Giovanni	— 23	Delfino.
Barque	Adelina	571	Lavello	— 26	Capelle and Picasso.
Barque	Costante	635	Vicini	— 29	Van Deurs.
Lugger	Luigi Olivari	388	Caffarena	Sept. 7	Gowland & Co.
Barque	Agnes	489	Guildo	— 20	Sivori and Schiaffino.
Steamer	Erasmo	569	Calvo	— 22	Delfino
Barque	Josefa de Lima	318	Savaggio	— 23	Viale Brothers
Barque	Battistina	584	Multedo	— 26	Delfino.
Barque	Guilia	499	Tiscornia	— 27	Rocca.
Barque	Carlotta Argentina	416	Rotorato	— 29	Order.
Brigantine	Porto Rico	233	Canessa	— 30	Nocetti Bros.
Barque	Michelino	599	Serro	Oct. 1	Delfino.
Barque	Maria Duwan	591	Dunan	— 2	Graffigna Bros.
Barque	Nicolo Barabino	539	Lauro	— 3	Delfino.
Barque	Lorenzo Valerio	531	Olivari	— 7	Do.
Barque	Pietro	428	Crovetto	— 10	Piaggio Bros.
Barque	Luigi Russo	527	Ruggiero	— 12	Woodgate, Brothers

DUTCH.

Schooner	Valk	155	Strybos	June 13	Fernandez.
Brig	Georgt	172	Huges	July 6	Guimaraens.
Schooner	Diana	103	Schutt	— 20	Order.
Brigantine	Annetta Nanenga	147	Stavenga	— 26	Desarnaud.
Brigantine	Jenneke Hendrika	140	Kip	August 13	Paats and Co.
Schooner	Jantje Nanainga	134	Liffen	— 19	Galvan.
Brig	Adolph	168	Strackholder	— 26	Echegaray and Roche.
Brig	Eppo Hendrick	178	Schut	Sept. 3	Moller and Co.
Barque	Margaretha	133	Korte	— 7	Bemberg and Co.
Schooner	Johanna Myr	243	Tholen	— 8	Order.
Brig	Jan Frederick	183	Kircon	— 21	Paats and Co.
Brigantine	Regnera	144	Wordelboer	— 12	Delfino.
Brigantine	Lucia Jantina	140	Lieffyn	— 27	Etchegaray & Co.
Schooner	Minerva	159	Boelen	— 30	O'Shee & Co.
Brig	Concurrant	160	Jonge	— 30	Fernandez
Barque	Time Is Money	150	Balsters	Oct. 4	Brewer and Co
Brigantine	Fennechine	192	Koelse	— 5	Etchegaray and Rocha.
Brigantine	Neuiw Bertha	230	Jonker	— 7	Bonilla.
Brigantine	Concordia	219	Wildeboer	— 7	Paats and Co.
Brig	Leda	160	Boog	— 8	Order.
Brig	Margrietha	192	Groosth	— 18	Stock and Co.
Ship	Eliza Mary Maschivity	256	Schutze	— 18	E chegaray & Rocha.

SPANISH.

Barque	Maravilla	305	Garndo	June 26	Deetjen & Co.
Brig	Virgenes	230	Brunnet	— 29	Fernandez.
Brig	S° Barcelo	217	Fonrodona	— 12	Freyer Bros.
Barque	Iberia	161	Garini	— 13	Llavallol and Sons.
Polacco	Antonio Maria	176	Mataro	— 15	Llavallol & Sons.
Barque	Joven Enrique	220	Roig	— 23	Ochoa and Co.
Barque	Gratitud	204	Sunnol	— 29	Rigal aad Co.
Brig	Manuel	264	Garcia	Sept. 9	Armstrong.
Barque	Magdalina	209	Sageva	— 18	Fernandez.
Barque	Arauco	334	Mas	— 22	Llavallol and Sons.
Schooner	Hortensia	168	Bertran	— 24	Llavallol & Sons.
Brig	Salvador	154	Oliver	— 25	Arocena and Co.
Brig	Sorprera	210	Fontanills	— 27	Llavallol & Co.
Brig	Jaime Ferrer	185	Serra	— 30	Arocena and Co.
Barque	Puchet	220	Espana	Oct 1	Llavallol & Sons.
Brig	Fortuna	202	Llenas	— 5	Coll and Sarda.
Schooner	Dolores	140	Marti	— 7	Order.
Ship	Delfina Justa	453	Viego	— 17	Lopez and Co.
Polacco	Silencio	184	Cahui	— 20	Llavallol and Sons.
Barque	Joven Emilia	235	Font	— 20	Do.
Polacca	Nuevita	195	Donenech	— 21	Do.

PORTUGUESE.

Brig	Laia 3d	288	Galvao	June 23	O'Shee and Co.
Barque	Lydio	343	Carvalho	Sept. 17	Bohn and Co.
Brig	Novo Progresso	174	Reis	— 21	Guinvaraens and Co.
Brig	Maria Barbara	183	Cunha	— 21	Orden.
Brigantine	Boa Fe	243	J. Campos	— 27	Pinto.
Brig	Garibaldi	149	A. Campos	— 30	Delfino.
Brigantine	Sempar	210	Dorcs	Oct 1	Pigretti and Cervetti.
Do.	Saffo	172	Pereira	— 5	Goulstone & Co.
Do.					

BRAZILIAN.

Brig	Esperança	164	Texeiro	June 23	Etchegaray & Roche.
Barque	Rufina	200	Barboza	August 15	Guimarains and Co.

SWEDISH.

Barque	Hazard	334	Sternberg	Sept. 27	Gowland and Co.
Do.	Concordia			Oct 6	

DANISH.

Brig	Roska	163	Nuosen	July 4	Tiscornia.
Barque	Laura	289	Bay	Sept. 27	Order.
Brigantine	Anna Maria	133	Nielsen	Oct. 1	Do.
schooner	Thor	124	Bodker	— 12	O'Shee and Co.

NORWEGIAN.

Brig	Oscar	230	Nielsen	July 5	Arning and Hntz.
Ship	Guldfax	600	Larsen	August 15	Castro.
Barque	Catharina	250	Stuhr	Sept. 23	Delfino.
Ship	Prinds Mauritz	786	Zachariasen	Oct 2	Castro.

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Syrup of Hypophosphite of Soda,
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime,
Pills of Hypophosphite of Quinine,

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Syrup of Hypophosphite of Iron,
Pills of Hypophosphite of Magnese.

These valuable medicines have saved the lives of many consumptive patients. Even in the third stage their beneficial effects have been manifested frequently. In every instance, however far advanced in the disease, the patient will find a marked improvement, both in local and general symptoms. There will be observed a remarkable increase of nervous power, a better appetite, greater regularity of the bowels, better digestion, less cough, less expectoration, less susceptibility of catching cold, less perspiration at night, etc.

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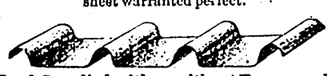

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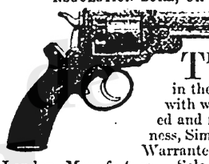

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